

HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WITH
A TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

— NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

E

178

.2

II 245

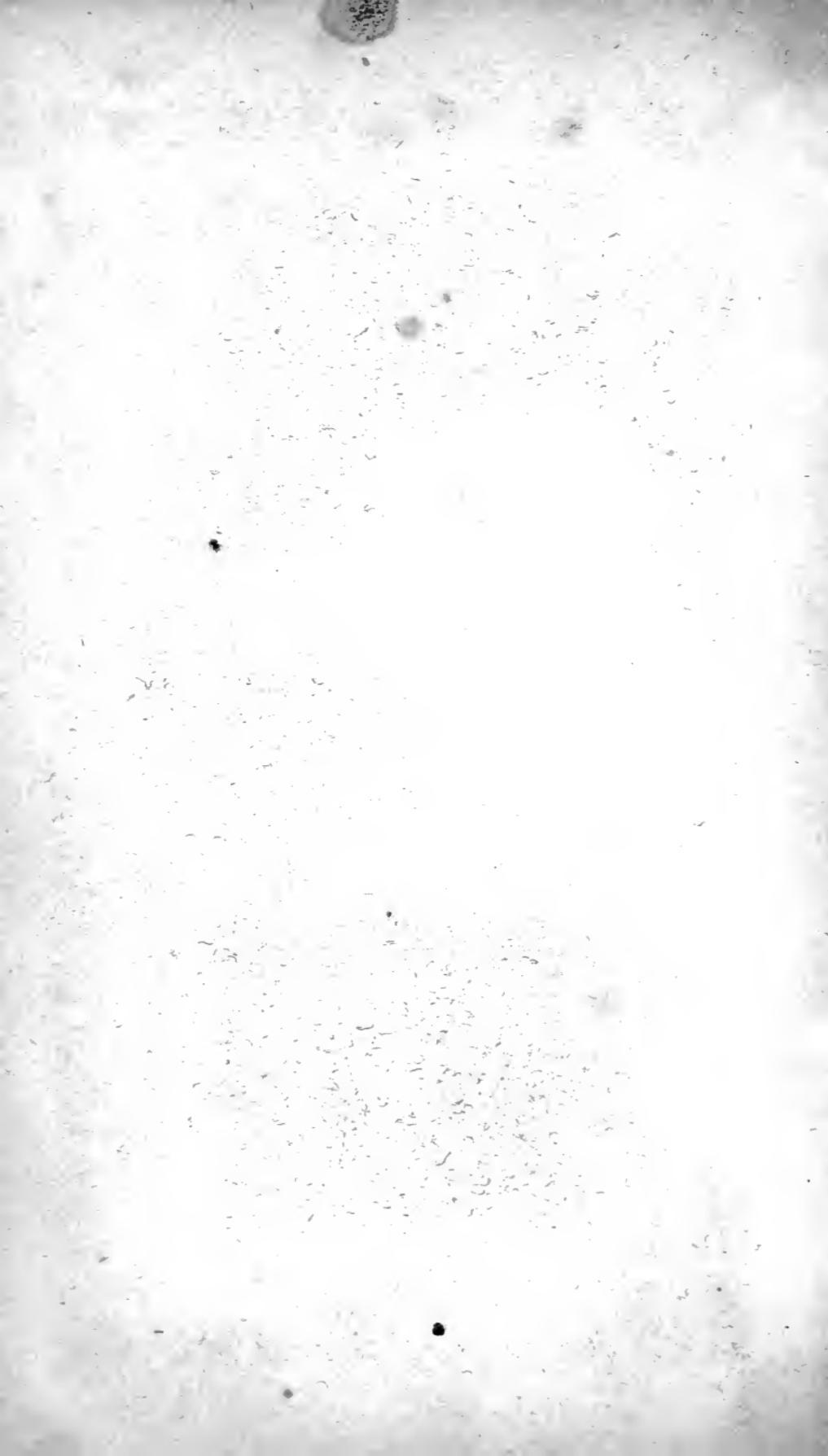
—
BY BISHOP DAVENPORT.
—

PHILADELPHIA.
URIAH HUNT & SON,
No. 44 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
AND FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS, GENTILLY THROUGHOUT
THE UNITED STATES.

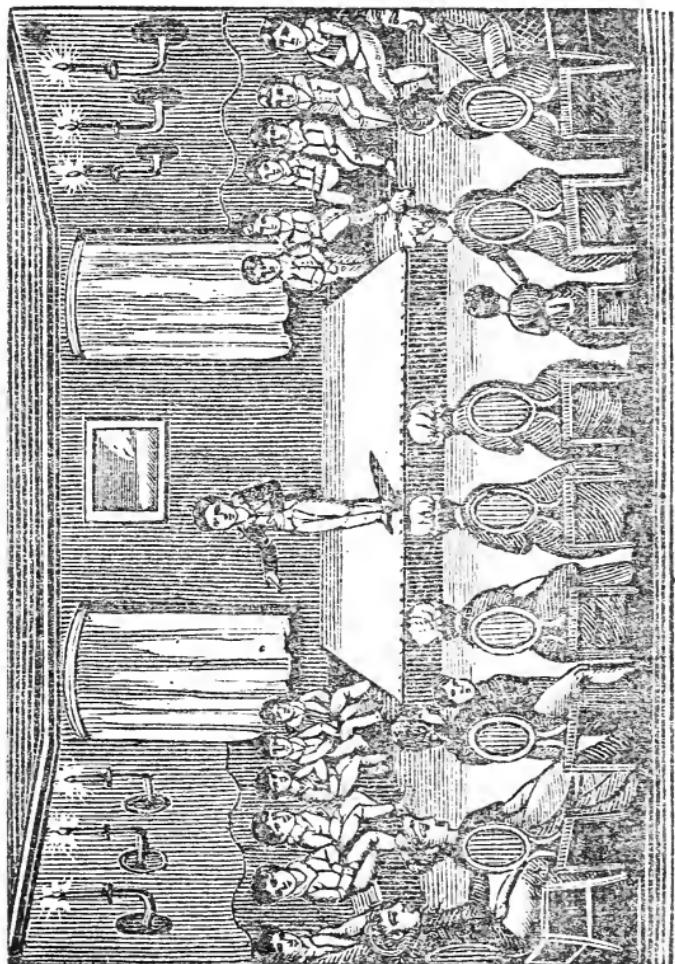
1845.











HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
CONTAINING ALL THE EVENTS NECESSARY TO BE
COMMITTED TO MEMORY;
WITH THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
AND A
TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY,
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

BY BISHOP DAVENPORT.

MULTUM IN PARVO.



PHILADELPHIA:
URIAH HUNT & SON,
No. 44 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
AND FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE
UNITED STATES.

1845.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1833, by
BISHOP DAVENPORT, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of
New Jersey.

2.78
2

D 295

INTRODUCTION.

Question. What is History ?

Answer. History is a written narrative of past transactions, in regular succession.

Q. How is History divided ?

A. History is divided into ancient and modern : which may be subdivided into civil, sacred and profane.

Q. What is Ancient History ?

A. Ancient History is an account of all events, whether recorded by sacred or profane writers, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ.

Q. What is Modern History ?

A. Modern History is a relation of whatever has occurred either in church or state, from the birth of Christ to the present time.

Q. What is Civil History ?

A. Civil History is the history of nations ; and has relation to the establishment, continuance, and fall of empires, kingdoms, states or cities.

Q. What is Sacred History ?

A. Sacred History is that part, both of ancient and modern, which lays before us the mysteries and ceremonies of religion, recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

Q. What is Profane History ?

A. Profane History is, properly, the history of the fabulous gods, demi-gods, and heroes of antiquity ; but all records of ancient times, the Scriptures excepted, are, sometimes, thus denominated.

Q. What is the most ancient History we have ?

A. The most ancient History is that which is contained in the Old Testament ; giving an account of the creation of the world, &c.

Q. How long before the birth of Christ was the creation of the world ?

A. 4004 years.

Q. Which was the first universal empire that ever existed ?

A. The Assyrian : founded at Babylon, on the Euphrates, by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, A. M. 1800.

Q. Where does the river Euphrates empty ?—(See map of Asia.)

*Note.—*The scholar ought to have a knowledge of Geography before he commences the study of history: therefore the author recommends questioning him in regard to all places and rivers mentioned in the history.

Q. Which was the second universal empire ?

A. The second universal empire was the Persian ; founded by Cyrus upon the ruins of the Median and Babylonian kingdoms, A. M. 3468.

Q. Which was the third universal empire ?

A. The third universal empire was the Grecian ; founded by Alexander the Great, 330 B. C.

Q. Why was Alexander called the Great ?

A. He was called the Great, not on account of his virtues, but on account of his natural valor, and the great success of his arms.

Q. Which was the fourth universal empire ?

A. The Roman ; founded by Romulus, B. C. 753.

Q. Why were these empires termed universal ?

A. Because they extended over the greatest part of the then known world.

Q. When was the foundation of the present French empire laid ?

A. About the year A. D. 481, by a German nation, under Clovis.

Q. At what period did Portugal become a kingdom ?

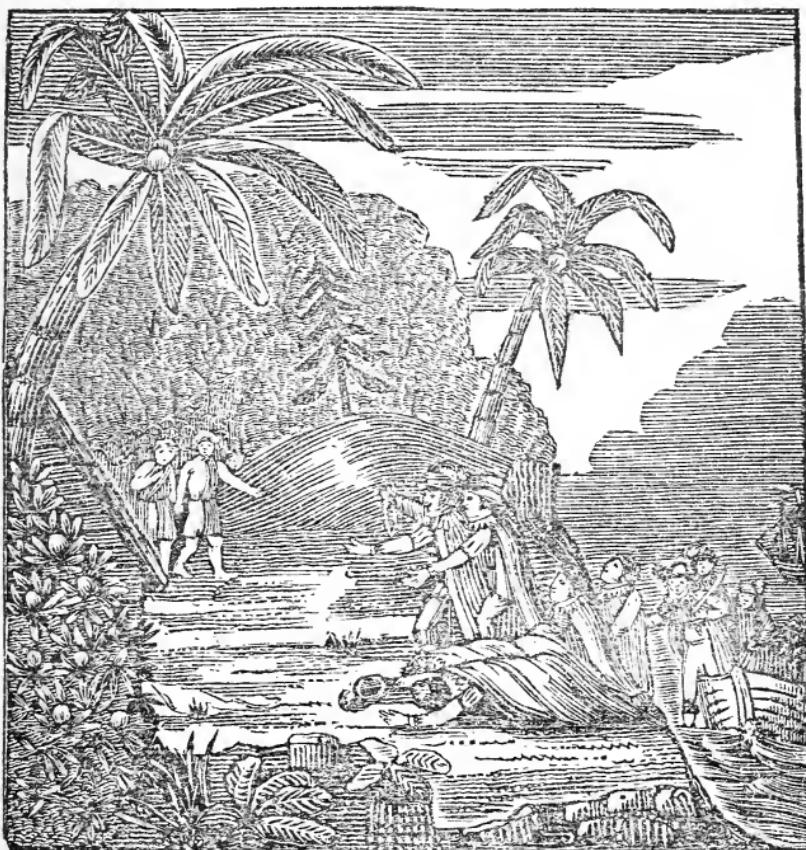
A. It became a kingdom about the middle of the twelfth century.

Q. Where is Portugal, and how is it bounded ?—(See map of Europe.)

Q. At what period did the Romans first invade Britain ?

A. Fifty-five years before the Christian era.

THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.



Note. Columbus was the first European that set foot in the new world. He landed in a rich dress, and with a drawn sword in his hand: his men followed, and all kneeled, and kissed the ground they had so long desired to see.

Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

THE most considerable part of the discoveries of man have been owing to chance; that of the New World was solely the fruit of genius and reasoning.

COLUMBUS, from that justness of mind and reasoning which mathematical knowledge gives, calculated very justly, that if our earth was a globe, which he thought beyond a doubt, we knew yet only a part of it, and that in setting out from Europe, and steering always towards the west, he must either meet with new lands or arrive at the eastern coasts of Asia. Struck with this fortunate and equally simple idea, he successively addressed himself to Genoa, his country, to France, England, and Portugal, everywhere soliciting for the means to be able to execute what he had conceived; but everywhere he was repulsed as a madman; so much have old errors the advantage over new truths. Lastly, the perseverance of Columbus, after eight years of solicitation, succeeded with Isabella of Castile. He set out in 1492, with some small vessels given up to his solicitations, more than confided to his wisdom; and after a navigation of thirty-three days, during which interval the continual mutiny of his crew, who looked upon him as mad, had exposed him to continual danger, he landed at one of the Bahamas, which his personal situation induced him to call St. Salvador; for he must infallibly have perished by the hands of his crew, if he had not at last found land. From this little island, Columbus landed on another, greater and more populous, abounding in gold and productions of all sorts; it was called *Haiti*; he gave it the name of *Hispaniola*; it is the same which we now call *St. Domingo*. The fortunate admiral returned then to Europe. Let us judge, if we can, of his joy, his satisfaction, his glory, when his first word proclaimed to the ancient world, the existence of a new one. It is related that his debarkation was a true delirium, and his route through Spain, a triumph. This is the history of the true discovery of America. The good, honest, and worthy Columbus died in Spain in 1506, after four successive voyages, intermixed with every thing the most bitter that envy, disgust, ingratitude, and injustice can present.

HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER I.
DISCOVERY.

Q. By whom was America discovered ?

A. By Christopher Columbus.

Q. Of what country was Columbus a native ?

A. Genoa.

Q. Where is Genoa ?

A. In Italy.

Q. What led him to suppose that there was another continent to discover ?

A. He conceived that another continent must necessarily exist, that the globe might be properly balanced, with a due proportion of land and water.

Q. With what did he suppose this continent was connected ?

A. With the East Indies.

Q. By whom was he assisted in the undertaking ?

A. Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain.

Q. In what year did he discover America ?

A. The year 1492.

Q. What land did he first reach ?

A. One of the Bahama Islands, named by him St. Salvadore.

Q. Can you tell how this island is situated ?—(See map of the West Indies.)

Q. How many voyages did Columbus make to the new world ?

A. Four.

Q. In which of them did he discover the continent ?

A. In the third.

Q. Where ?

A. -At the mouth of the river Oronoco, in the north part of South America.

Q. What discoveries did he make in his fourth voyage ?

A. He discovered the harbor of Porto Bello and the Gulf of Darien.

Q. When and by whom was Greenland discovered ?

A. In the year 982, by the Norwegians.

Q. Is Greenland a part of the continent ?

A. Late discoveries render it probable that it is separated from the continent.

Q. Why was the country called America ?

A. It was called America after Amerigo Vespucci, who was sent out the year after Columbus had reached the continent, to explore, still farther, the new regions ; his description of them was the first published, and they, in consequence, gradually received his name.

Q. How were the discoveries of Columbus limited ?

A. To South America and the West Indies.

Q. Who explored the shores of North America ?

A. John Cabot, a native of Bristol, in England.

Q. When did he make his first discovery ?

A. In 1496 he explored the coast of Labrador, and in 1497 discovered Newfoundland.

Q. Which is the oldest city in America ?

A. Mexico, built by the Spaniards in 1521.

Q. Who first sailed round the world ?

A. Sir Francis Drake.

Q. What effect had this enterprise on the English nation ?

A. It impressed them with a just sense of their own abilities and courage, as equal to any undertaking.

Q. By whom was the Pacific Ocean first entered ?

A. Magellan, a native of Portugal, then in the service of Spain, through the straits which bear his name.

Q. Where are the straits of Magellan ?—(See map of South America.)

Q. How long after the discovery of America, before any permanent English settlement was made ?

A. 115 years.

Q. In what years were the first English settlements attempted ?

A. In the years 1583, 1584, and 1585.

Q. Who at this time reigned in England ?

A. Elizabeth.

Q. Who were the leading adventurers in forming settlements in America at this time ?

A. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

Q. Did they succeed in founding any permanent settlements ?

A. No.

Q. What part of the country did Sir Humphrey Gilbert visit in 1583 ?

A. The island of Newfoundland, where he landed, and took possession in the name of his sovereign.

Q. What happened to him on his return to England ?

A. He was shipwrecked, and perished.

Q. Did this disaster discourage Sir Walter Raleigh ?

A. No : the following year, 1584, Raleigh fitted out two small vessels, under the command of Amidas and Barlow.

Q. Where did this party land ?

A. They first landed on an island at the entrance of Pamlico sound, then proceeded to the isle of Roanoke, where they began a settlement.

Q. Where is the island of Roanoke ? Pamlico sound ?—(See map of the United States.)

Q. Did this party continue long in the country ?

A. No : being distressed by famine and the hostility of the natives, they soon returned to England.

Q. Did Raleigh make any further attempts to establish a colony ?

A. Yes : the next year, 1585, he fitted out seven small vessels, with one hundred and fifty men.

Q. Where did this colony land ?

A. On the island of Roanoke, where they were soon reduced to great distress, and they all returned to England with Sir Francis Drake, on his return from the West Indies.

Q. Did this end the exertions of Raleigh to plant a colony in America ?

A. It did.

Q. What was the result of these successive misfortunes ?

A. It withdrew, for several years, the attention of the English from these distant regions.

Q. When and by whom was Cape Cod discovered ?

A. In 1602, by Bartholomew Gosnold, who gave it the name on account of the great quantity of cod-fish which he took near it.

Q. Where is Cape Cod? Which way from Boston?

Q. What effect had the report of Gosnold in England?

A. It revived the spirit of adventure.

Q. What discoveries were made in 1603 and 1605?

A. Penobscot and Massachusetts bays, and the rivers between them.

Q. Where is Penobscot bay? Massachusetts? What rivers are between them?

Q. What association was formed through the influence of Richard Hakluyt?

A. An association of gentlemen in different parts of England, for the purpose of sending colonies to America.

Q. How was the country lying between 34 and 45 degrees of north latitude divided?

A. Into north and south Virginia.

Q. To what two companies was this granted, by King James, in 1606?

A. The London and Plymouth Companies.

Q. Why was the country called Virginia?

A. It was called Virginia by Queen Elizabeth, as a memorial that it had been discovered during the reign of a virgin queen.



CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT AT JAMESTOWN.

Q. When and where was the first permanent English settlement?

A. In 1607, at Jamestown, under the direction of the London Company.

Q. How is Jamestown situated?

Q. Where had the Spaniards and French made settlements?

A. The French had made settlements in Canada, and the Spaniards in Mexico.

Q. When and by whom was Quebec founded?

A. In 1608, by the French.

Q. In whose possession is Quebec now? How situated?

Q. What was the character of the first settlers in Virginia?

A. They were dissipated and profligate, and destitute of that industry and economy which their situation required.

Q. In what were they involved?

A. In war with the natives.
 Q. What occasioned their sufferings ?
 A. Famine and disease.
 Q. How many died in the first six months ?
 A. Half of their number.
 Q. What celebrated commander is mentioned ?
 A. Captain Smith.
 Q. By whom was he taken prisoner ?
 A. By the Indians.
 Q. To whom did they carry him ?
 A. To Powhattan, the principal chieftain of Virginia.
 Q. How was Smith treated by him ?
 A. He sentenced him to die.
 Q. Was the sentence executed ?
 A. No: at the moment of executing the sentence, Pocahontas, the favorite daughter of Powhattan, rushed between the prisoner and uplifted club, and, by her tears and entreaties, prevailed on her father to recall the sentence.

Note.—This amiable child performed many other services for the English. When Powhattan and his chiefs had secretly formed a plan to cut off the English by a general massacre, one cold, rainy night, when the Indians were confined to their tents, by storm, Pocahontas ventured alone through the wood, and gave timely notice to Captain Smith. By this seasonable information, the English were prepared, and the colony saved.

Q. Did Smith continue to reside in the colony ?
 A. No.
 Q. What caused his departure ?
 A. He was so dreadfully mangled by an explosion of gunpowder, that he was under the necessity of returning to England, for medical aid.
 Q. What effect had the absence of Smith on the affairs of the colony ?
 A. His absence was the occasion of great loss and confusion to the English.
 Q. How was Pocahontas induced to visit Jamestown ?
 A. She was decoyed thither by an old Indian woman, whom the English had bribed by the reward of a copper kettle.
 Q. How was she treated ?
 A. She was persuaded on board a ship, where she was kept a prisoner.
 Q. What effect had her imprisonment on Powhattan ?

A. Powhattan, who dearly loved her, concluded a treaty with the English, on their own terms.

Q. To whom was she married ?

A. Mr. Rolfe.

Q. Where was she taken ?

A. To England.

Q. How was she received in England ?

A. She was treated with kindness in England, and presented at court.

Q. In what was she instructed ?

A. She was instructed in the Christian religion.

Q. Where did she die ?

A. At Gravesend.

Q. Where is Gravesend ?—(See map of Europe.)

Q. What family did she leave ?

A. One son, from whom are descended some of the principal families in Virginia.

Q. When was the cultivation of tobacco introduced ?

A. In 1616.

Q. How was slavery introduced ?

A. A Dutch ship, from the coast of Guinea, with a cargo of slaves, sailed up the James river, and disposed of a part of her cargo to the planters.

Q. What brought the colony to the brink of ruin ?

A. The Indians attacked them when they were unprepared, and in one hour destroyed one fourth of them.

Q. What ensued ?

A. A long and bloody war ensued, in which the Indians were slaughtered, without regard to age or sex.



Arms of New-York.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHERN COLONIES.

Q. When and by whom was New-York settled ?
 A. By the Dutch, in 1614.

Q. Where had the Swedes a settlement ?
 A. On the east and west sides of Delaware river.

Q. How long did they keep possession ?
 A. They kept possession till 1654, when they were over-powered by the Dutch.

Q. What was the cause of the settlement of Massachusetts ?
 A. The persecution carried on in England on account of religious opinions.

Q. What did the government of England require ?

A. The government of England required a strict observance of the rites established, and enacted severe laws against nonconformity.

Q. Whither did the Puritans go before coming to America ?

A. They went to Holland.

Q. Why did they resolve to remove to America ?

A. They became dissatisfied with their residence in Holland.

Q. What was their first object ?

A. Their first object was to enjoy a free exercise of their religious opinions.

Q. What promise was made to them by king James ?

A. That he would not molest them, while they remained peaceable subjects.

Q. Where did they intend to land ?

A. At the Hudson.

Q. Why were they carried farther to the north ?

A. It is supposed that the captain of the ship was bribed by the Dutch.

Q. When and where did they land ?

A. On the 22d of December, 1620, these pilgrims, to the number of 101, landed at a place called by the Indians Patuxet, to which they gave the name of New-Plymouth.

Q. Where is New-Plymouth ? (For Arms of Massachusetts, see p. 68.)

Q. What occasioned their sufferings ?

A. Famine and disease.

Q. How many died before spring ?

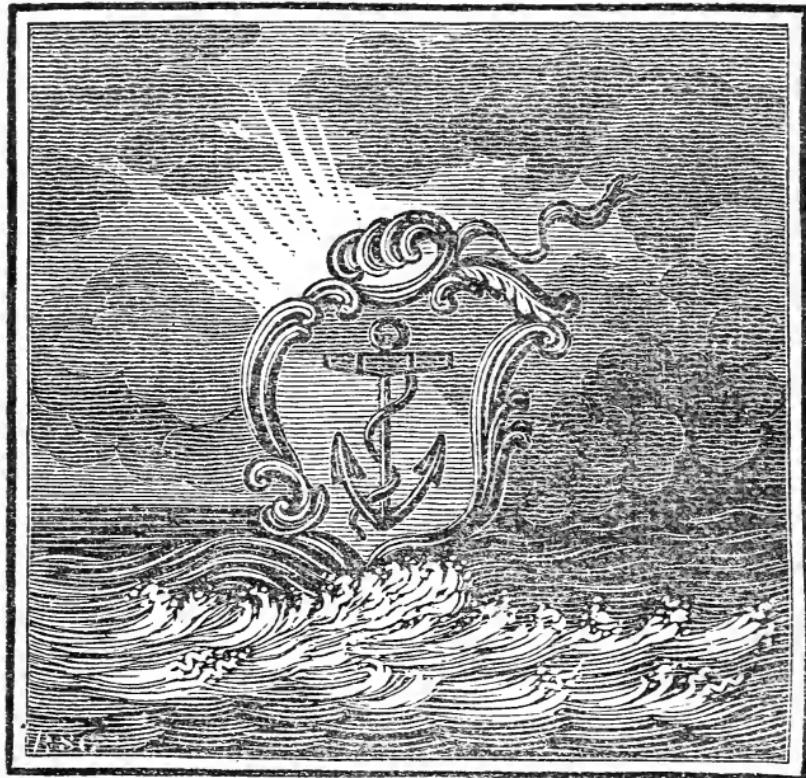
A. Half of their number.

Q. With what neighboring colony was New-Plymouth afterwards associated ?

A. The colony at Massachusetts Bay.

Q. What gave rise to religious controversies ?

A. Some of the colonists, who had not emigrated through motives of religion, preferred the rituals of the church of England, and refused to join the colonial establishment for public worship.



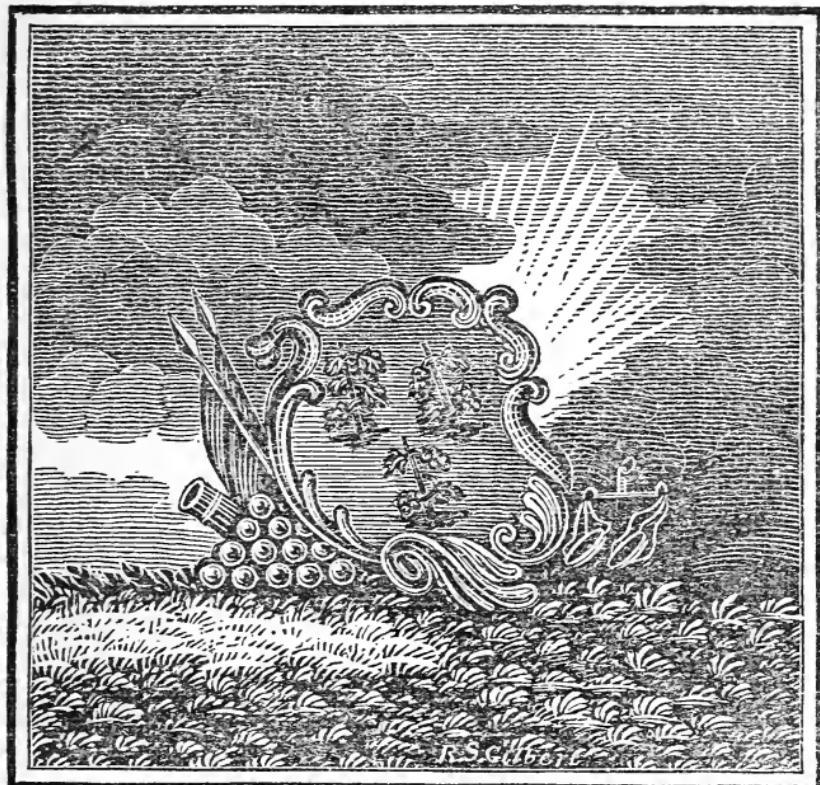
Arms of Rhode-Island.

Q. Who was the founder of Rhode-Island ?
A. Roger Williams, a clergyman.

Q. On what account did he leave Massachusetts ?
A. On account of his religious opinions.

Q. In what year was Rhode-Island founded ?
A. In the year 1636.

Q. What did Williams call the town where he settled ?
A. Providence, on account of the protecting care of God over him.



Arms of Connecticut.

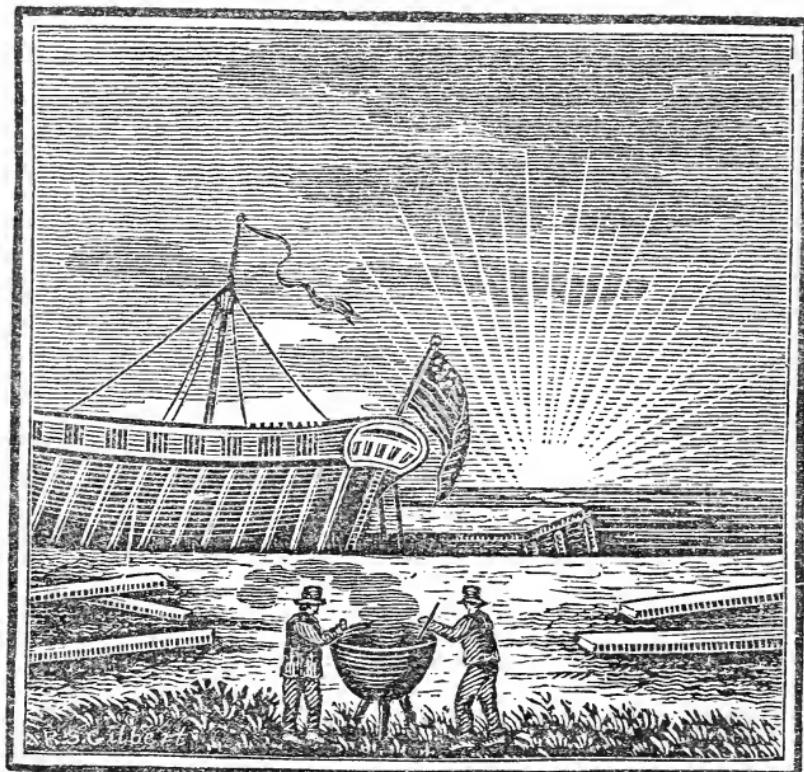
Teacher. Describe the settlement of Connecticut.

Pupil. About 100 families, with their favorite minister, Mr. Hooker, of Massachusetts, after a fatiguing march through woods and swamps, settled on the Connecticut river, in the year 1636.

Q. What towns did they first commence?

A. Windsor, Hartford, and Weathersfield.

Q. Can you tell how these towns are situated?—(See map of the United States.)



Arms of New-Hampshire.

Q. By whom was the first settlement made in New-Hampshire ?

A. By the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, and his followers.

Q. On what account did Mr. Wheelwright leave Massachusetts ?

A. He had been banished on account of his opposition to the church government.

Q. When and by whom was Maine settled ?

A. About the same time of Rhode-Island and Connecticut, by Ferdinand Gorges.

Q. When was it united to Massachusetts ?

A. In 1652, when it took the name of Yorkshire.

Q. When was the first printing-press established in the colonies, and at what place ?

A. In the year 1639, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Q. Which is the oldest literary production in America ?

A. Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

Q. Did the New-England colonies experience any danger from the Indians ?

A. They did.

Q. What were the names of the two principal tribes ?

A. The Narragansets and Pequods.

Note.—These two nations had long been at war with each other, but, foreseeing the extinction of their race, if the Europeans were suffered to spread among them, the Pequods applied to the Narragansets, to forget old animosities, and unite to expel the common enemy ; but the Narragansets, perceiving in this an opportunity to crush a powerful rival, instead of accepting the offer of friendship, discovered the design of the Pequods to the governor of Massachusetts, and joined in alliance with the English. Long and bloody wars ensued, but as the colonies increased in number, and extended in territory, the uncivilized savages fell before the superior skill of their invaders, and in a few years many powerful nations were totally extirpated.



Arms of Maryland.

CHAPTER IV.

SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

Q. When and by whom was Maryland founded ?

A. Maryland began to be settled in 1633, by a colony of Roman Catholics, under Lord Baltimore, a native of England.

Q. Did their charter establish free toleration in religion ?
 A. It did ; the plan of government was liberal, and the country was settled with ease.

Q. To what did the settlers apply themselves ?
 A. To the cultivation of tobacco.



Arms of North Carolina.

Q. When and by whom was North Carolina first settled ?

A. In the year 1650, by a company of planters from Virginia.

Q. Where did they commence their settlement ?

A. Near Albemarle Sound.

Q. When and where was South Carolina first settled ?

A. In 1689, at the place where Charleston now stands.

Q. When did it become a distinct province ?

A. In the year 1729.

Q. When was the cultivation of cotton and rice introduced into South Carolina ?

A. About the year 1700.



Arms of New-Jersey.

Q. In what year did New-Jersey become a separate province ?

A. In the year 1664.

Q. To whom did the duke of York sell it ?

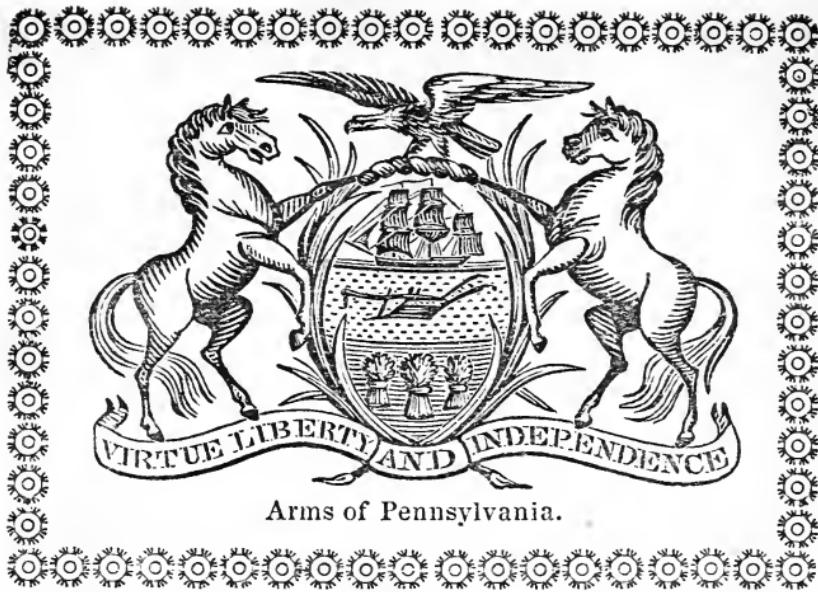
A. To Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret.

Q. By whom had New-Jersey been previously settled ?

A. By Hollanders and Swedes.

Q. What is said of the plan of government ?

A. The plan of government was liberal, and the colony soon became flourishing.



Arms of Pennsylvania.

Q. Which state was next settled ?

A. Pennsylvania.

Q. Who was its founder ?

A. William Penn, a Quaker, from whom the state takes its name.

Q. From whom did Penn receive a grant of Pennsylvania ?

A. From Charles II., king of England.

Q. Did William Penn think a charter from any prince could give a fair title to the land ?

A. He did not; and, therefore, purchased the right of soil from the natives.

Q. In what year did the first colony arrive in Pennsylvania ?

A. In 1681.

Q. Was Penn among them ?

A. No: he arrived in the month of October, the year following.

Q. Did this colony soon become flourishing ?

A. William Penn allowed full liberty of conscience, and granted land to settlers on easy terms, and by this means, the colony soon became the most flourishing of any in America.

Q. When and where did William Penn die ?

A. He died at London, in the year 1718, at the advanced age of 75.



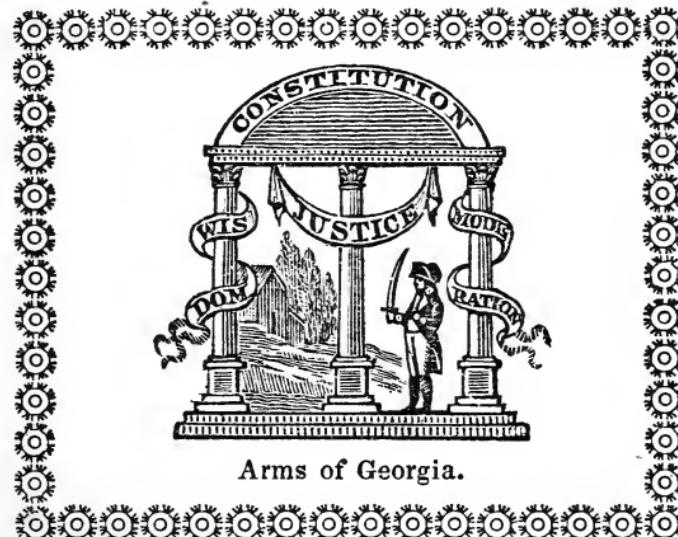
Arms of Delaware.

Q. When and by whom was Delaware settled ?
 A. In 1627, by a colony of Swedes and Fins.

Q. What did they call it ?
 A. New Sweden.

Q. Did Delaware become the property of William Penn ?
 A. It did.

Q. When and by whom was it conveyed to him ?
 A. In 1680, by the Duke of York.



Arms of Georgia.

Q. When and by whom was Georgia settled ?
 A. The settlement of Georgia was begun by Mr. Oglethorpe, in 1732.

Q. At what place was the first settlement made ?

A. At Savannah.

Q. How is Savannah situated ?—(See map of the United States.)

Q. What is said of this colony ?

A. It was long before this colony became flourishing, owing to the system of government established. In 1752 they surrendered their charter to the king ; but it was not until 1763 that the province began to prosper.

Q. Were the early settlers of America inattentive to the interests of literature ?

A. They were not. Many of them were men of learning, and, next to their religious liberty, they seemed to prize their literary institutions.

Q. When and where was laid the foundation of Harvard University, the oldest seminary of learning in the United States ?

A. In 1638, at Newtown, now Cambridge.

Q. Why was Newtown called Cambridge ?

A. Out of respect to the University of England, where many of the emigrants were educated.

Q. What duty of parents was early recognized in the colonies ?

A. The education of children was considered the indispensable duty of parents and masters.

Q. When was William and Mary College founded in Virginia ?

A. In 1693.

Q. When and where was Yale College founded ?

A. In 1700, at Saybrook, in Connecticut.

Q. When was it removed to New-Haven ?

A. Sixteen years after it was founded.

Q. When and where was Dartmouth College established ?

A. In 1769, in the town of Hanover, New-Hampshire.

Q. What other colleges were established before the revolution ?

A. A college was founded in New-Jersey, at Princeton, in 1738 ; another at New-Brunswick, in 1746 ; Columbia College, at New-York, in 1754 ; and Providence College, in Rhode-Island, in 1764.

CHAPTER V.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—DEFEAT OF BRADDOCK—
CONQUEST OF CANADA, &c.

Q. Where had the French made settlements ?

A. In Canada, Nova Scotia, and in Louisiana, on the Mississippi river.

Q. What occurred from 1702 to 1713 ?

A. Frequent inroads were made by the French and Indians, villages burned, the inhabitants plundered and inhumanly murdered, or dragged into captivity in the wilderness.

Q. Did the colonies endeavor to expel the French from Canada and Nova Scotia ?

A. They did.

Q. Did France endeavor to connect these distant possessions ?

A. She did.

Q. In what manner ?

A. By erecting forts along the Ohio and the lakes.

Q. What took place between the Ohio Company and the French traders, in the vicinity of the Ohio river ?

A. Frequent disputes.

Q. What did the governor of Virginia do ?

A. He sent Washington, then a youth of 21 years of age, with a letter to the French commander on the Ohio, demanding the reasons of his hostile conduct.

Q. What was the distance, and how did Washington travel ?

A. The distance was 400 miles, 200 of which was through a wilderness, inhabited by hostile savages. On the way, his horse failed ; he then proceeded on foot, with but one companion, a musket in his hand, and a pack on his back. He reached the French fort, gave the letter to the commander, and returned in safety.

Q. When did Washington deliver the reply of the French commander to the governor of Virginia ?

A. In January, 1754.

Q. Was the reply of the French commander satisfactory ?

A. It was not.

Q. What was the consequence ?

A. A regiment was organized in Virginia, to support the claims of Great Britain.

Q. Who had the command of this regiment ?

A. Mr. Fry was appointed colonel, and Washington lieutenant-colonel; but Mr. Fry soon dying, the command devolved upon Washington.

Q. Whither did Washington proceed with his regiment ?

A. He marched forward to attack fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg.

Q. Did he march as far as fort Duquesne ?

A. No: before he reached it, he was informed that it had been strongly reinforced, and, therefore, he deemed it prudent to fall back, and make a stand at a fort which he had recently thrown up.

Q. By whom was he attacked at this place ?

A. By De Villier.

Q. What was the result of the attack ?

A. Washington and his men made a brave resistance, but, owing to the superior strength of the French, he was obliged to capitulate.

Q. What is the meaning of capitulate ?

Q. When did this occur ?

A. July 4th, 1754.

Q. For what is the next year, 1755, memorable ?

A. For the defeat of Braddock.

Q. What is said of Gen. Braddock ?

A. He had been sent from Ireland to Virginia, to command the British troops. He was brave, but imprudent; despising the advice of Washington, who acted as his aide-de-camp, he rushed forward to attack fort Du Quesne, till he was suddenly attacked by a body of French and Indians, within seven miles of the fort.

Q. What ensued ?

A. A total defeat; in which Braddock was mortally wounded, after having five horses killed under him.

Q. What is said of Washington ?

A. He had two horses shot under him, and four bullets passed through his coat, yet he escaped unhurt.

Q. When and where was Washington born ?

A. He was born on the 22d of February, 1732, in the county of Westmoreland, in Virginia.

Q. What followed the defeat of Braddock ?

A. It was followed by the expedition of Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, which was equally unsuccessful; and Oswego was taken by the French, under General Montcalm.

Q. Did the French continue successful?

A. No: in 1759 the British were everywhere successful, Niagara was taken by Sir William Johnson, and Quebec by General Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory.

Q. What is said of Wolfe, when in the agonies of death?

A. He heard a voice cry "they run;" he asked "who run?" and being told the French, he replied "I die happy," and immediately expired.

Q. Was the whole province of Canada reduced the following year?

A. It was.

Q. How long did the French and Indian war rage?

A. About eight years.

Q. In what year was a general peace concluded?

A. In 1763.

CHAPTER VI.

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Q. What were the immediate causes of the American Revolution?

A. The attempts of the British government to encroach upon the rights of the colonies, and particularly to raise a revenue in America without her consent.

Q. When was the celebrated stamp act passed?

A. In 1765.

Q. What was the stamp act?

A. An act by which the Americans were compelled to use stamped paper for all notes, bonds, and other legal instruments, on which paper a duty was to be paid.

Q. How was it received?

A. It gave great offence, and raised the spirit of opposition to the highest degree.

Q. How was the use of stamped paper avoided?

A. The courts of justice were shut up, and people settled their disputes by arbitration.

Q. What is the meaning of arbitration?

Q. What associations were formed ?

A. Associations were formed against importing or using British goods.

Q. Was the stamp act repealed ?

A. So great was the opposition, that it was repealed the following year, 1766.

Q. What duty was imposed the next year, 1767 ?

A. A duty was laid on tea, glass, paper, and many other articles used by the Americans.

Q. Did these duties increase the flame of opposition in the Americans ?

A. They did, to such a degree that in 1770 a parliamentary repeal took place on all articles, except three pence per pound on tea.

Q. What is the meaning of repeal ?

Q. How did the people of Boston express their resentment of the duty on tea, in 1773 ?

A. They employed some persons, dressed in disguise, to go on board the ships, and throw the tea overboard.

Q. How was this conduct received by the British parliament ?

A. It enkindled their resentment to such a degree that they shut the port of Boston, and ruined the trade of that flourishing town.

Q. When and where was the first continental congress convened ?

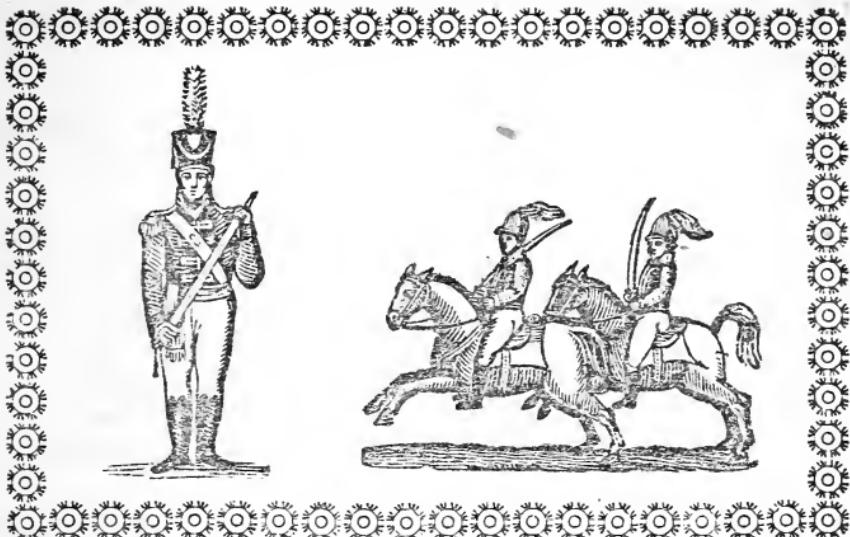
A. In September, 1774, at Philadelphia.

Q. Who was the president of this congress ?

A. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.

Q. What was the result of this congress ?

A. They agreed on a declaration of their rights, and a statement of their grievances ; and entered into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement.



CHAPTER VII.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Q. What occasioned the battle of Lexington?

A. In April, 1775, Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn were sent with a body of troops to destroy the military stores which had been collected at Concord, about twenty miles from Boston. At Lexington, the militia were collected to oppose the incursion of the British troops.

Q. Were the Lexington militia successful in their opposition?

A. No: they were dispersed, and eight of their number killed.

Q. When did the battle of Lexington take place?

A. On the 19th of April, 1775: here was shed the first blood in the American Revolution.

Q. What did the Americans do immediately after the battle of Lexington?

A. They commenced the enlistment of regular soldiers.

Q. Where was the congress of Massachusetts in session at the time of the battle of Lexington?

A. At Watertown, ten miles from Boston.

Q. What did it vote?

A. That thirty thousand men should be raised in the New-England colonies.

Q. Where was the army paraded ?

A. In the vicinity of Boston, under the command of General Ward.

Q. What was done in the mean time ?

A. In the mean time, the forts, magazines, and arsenals, which were in the keeping of the king, were seized by the provincial militia.

Q. Can you tell the names of the three British generals who arrived in America, with reinforcements from England ?

A. Yes : Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton.

Q. What proclamation was issued by the British ?

A. General Gage issued a proclamation, offering to the Americans the alternative of submission or war, promising pardon to all who would lay down their arms.

Q. What orders were issued by the provincial commanders ?

A. Orders were issued that Colonel Prescott, with a detachment of 1000 men, should intrench upon Bunker Hill, a height on the peninsula of Charlestown.

Q. What is the meaning of detachment ? Of intrench ?

Q. What mistake was made ?

A. By some mistake in fulfilling the orders, the intrenchment was made on Breed's Hill, high and large, like the other, but nearer Boston.

Q. How was the work carried on ?

A. With so much silence and diligence, that between midnight and the dawn of day, a redoubt was thrown up, of eight rods square.

Q. Had the British troops any intimation of the work ?

A. No : although the British vessels were lying very near, they had no intimation until the rising sun beamed upon the fort.

Q. What did the British do, when they beheld the fort ?

A. They commenced an incessant firing upon the works, from the ships in the harbor, but without any effect.

Q. Who were sent by General Gage to drive the Americans from the hill ?

A. About noon, General Gage detached Generals Howe and Pigot, with about 3000 of the flower of the British army, to drive the Americans from the hill.

Q. While they were advancing to the attack, what town was ordered to be burned ?

A. Charlestown. A few bombs were thrown from Cop's Hill, and the town was soon enveloped in flames.

Q. Can you describe the battle ?

A. A severe engagement ensued, in which the British troops were twice repulsed, with a heavy loss ; but, being reinforced, they finally carried the fortification.

Q. Which party suffered the greater loss ?

A. The British lost in killed and wounded, one thousand and fifty-four, and the Americans had only one hundred and thirty-nine killed, and two hundred and twenty-eight wounded.

Q. What American officers were engaged in this action ?

A. Generals Warren, Putnam, and Stark, the former of whom was killed.

Q. When did this battle occur ?

A. On the 17th of June, 1775.

Q. By what name is it called ?

A. The battle of Bunker's Hill.

Q. Who was chosen, by a unanimous vote, to command the American armies ?

A. George Washington.

Q. Did he accept the appointment with diffidence ?

A. He did ; which was a proof of his prudence and greatness.

Q. What was Washington's age when he took command of the army ?

A. Forty-three years.

Q. In what year was this ?

A. In July, 1775.

Q. Where did Washington join the army ?

A. At Cambridge, near Boston.

Q. What was the number of the army at this time ?

A. Fourteen thousand men.

Q. How much powder was there in the camp, when Washington took the command of the army ?

A. Only nine rounds to a man.

Q. How did the Americans obtain a supply of powder ?

A. Several British store ships were captured, by which they obtained a supply of powder, and many necessary articles.

Q. Who had the command of the expedition undertaken against Canada ?

A. Generals Montgomery and Schuyler.

Q. What town in Canada did Montgomery capture ?

A. Montreal.

Q. How is Montreal situated ? Which way from Quebec ?

Q. When was Montreal captured ?

A. On the 12th of November, 1775.

Q. By what route did Arnold proceed to Canada ?

A. By the river Kennebec and the wilderness.

Q. What town did he attempt taking by storm ?

A. Quebec.

Q. Did he succeed ?

A. No: he found it necessary to retire twenty miles above Quebec, and wait the arrival of Montgomery.

Q. When did the two armies, in conjunction, commence the siege of Quebec ?

A. December 1st.

Q. What is the meaning of siege ?

Q. After the Americans had remained sometime before the city to little purpose, what did Montgomery resolve to do ?

A. To enter the place by scaling the walls.

Q. Was the attempt successful ?

A. No: the attempt was unsuccessful, and fatal to the brave Montgomery.

Q. What town in Virginia was burned about this time, by order of Lord Dunmore ?

A. Norfolk.

Q. How is Norfolk situated ? Which way from Richmond ?

Q. What measures were taken to drive the enemy from Boston ?

A. Batteries were erected on several neighboring hills, from which shot and bombs were thrown into the town.

Q. Which battery was most successful ?

A. The one erected on Dorchester Point, which soon obliged General Howe to abandon the town.

Q. When did the British leave Boston ?

A. On the 17th of March, 1776, the British troops embarked for Halifax.

Q. Where is Halifax ? Which way from Boston ? What is the meaning of embark ?

Q. Which was the next city of attack ?
 A. Charleston, in South Carolina.

Q. What was the result ?
 A. After an action of more than ten hours, the British were compelled to retire, their ships being torn in pieces.

Q. Who commanded the British vessels that entered the harbor ?
 A. Sir Peter Parker.

Q. Who commanded the fort on Sullivan's Island ?
 A. Colonel Moultrie.

Q. Who had the command of the forces that were to act against New-York ?
 A. General William Howe, and his brother Admiral Lord Howe.

Q. What was the amount of the forces placed under them ?
 A. About thirty thousand.

Q. When was *Independence* declared ?
 A. On the 4th of July, 1776.

Q. How many colonies were there ?
 A. Thirteen.

Q. What were they declared to be ?
 A. They were declared to be **FREE, SOVEREIGN, AND INDEPENDENT STATES**: Thus, the political ties between Great Britain and her colonies were for ever dissolved.

Q. By whom was the motion made and seconded ?
 A. It was made by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts.

Q. Where was Congress then assembled ?
 A. At Philadelphia.

Q. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence ?
 A. Thomas Jefferson.

Q. Who was then president of Congress ?
 A. John Hancock.

Q. In what were the Americans deficient ?
 A. In almost everything necessary for carrying on a war.

Q. On what did they rely ?
 A. On the justice of their cause, with a strong confidence in the overruling Providence of God.

Q. What did they pledge to the support of this declaration ?
 A. *Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.*

CHAPTER VIII.

BATTLE OF LONG-ISLAND—NEW-YORK TAKEN—
AFFAIRS IN NEW-JERSEY:

Q. Where was the first battle fought, after the declaration of Independence?

A. On Long-Island.

Q. When and where did the British troops land on Long-Island?

A. On the 2d of August, near the Narrows.

Q. Which party was victorious?

A. The British.

Q. When was the battle fought?

A. On the 27th of August, 1776.

Q. Who commanded the Americans on Long-Island?

A. General Sullivan.

Q. Can you name the British generals who commanded in this battle?

A. Sir Henry Clinton, Percy, and Cornwallis.

Q. What was the loss on each side?

A. The Americans lost more than a thousand men; the British less than four hundred.

Q. When was New-York taken by the British?

A. On the 12th of October.

Q. Where did the Americans make a stand?

A. On the north end of the island, where a skirmish took place, and the Americans came off victorious.

Q. What took place at White Plains?

A. A severe engagement, in which some hundreds fell on both sides, yet neither side could claim the victory.

Q. Describe the retreat of Washington.

A. He retreated through Newark, New-Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware—being closely pursued by the British.

Q. Where was General Lee taken prisoner?

A. At Baskenridge, by a party of British light-horse.

Q. Where is Baskenridge?

A. About 17 miles north of New-Brunswick.

Q. What bold enterprise did Washington now accomplish?

A. On the evening of Christmas-day, 1776, he crossed the Delaware, and surprised a large body of Hessian troops at Trenton, and took them, without the loss of a man.

Q. What was the number and kind of British troops stationed at Trenton ?

A. The detachment consisted of fifteen hundred German infantry, and a troop of British cavalry.

Q. What is the meaning of infantry and cavalry ?

Q. How many of these did Washington capture ?

A. Nine hundred ; the remainder escaped to Bordentown.

Q. Where was another body of the British stationed ?

A. At Princeton, and were soon joined by the army from Brunswick, under Lord Cornwallis.

Q. Can you describe the retreat of Washington to Princeton ?

A. Soon after it became dark, he ordered the baggage to be silently removed ; when, leaving guards, and kindling fires, for the purpose of deception, he marched, by a circuitous route, to Princeton.

Q. Did Washington capture any of the enemy at Princeton ?

A. Yes : three hundred.

Q. Whither did the British retreat ?

A. To Brunswick and Amboy.

Q. How are these two places situated ?

Q. From what country did the Americans receive a quantity of arms and ammunition ?

A. From France.

Q. Who was sent, by the British, to destroy some military stores at Danbury, in Connecticut ?

A. Governor Tryon.

Q. Was the plan executed ?

A. It was ; but the British were defeated, at Ridgefield, on their retreat, and the Americans lost General Wooster, a brave and experienced officer.

Q. What was the object of General Howe ?

A. To get possession of Philadelphia.

Q. Unwilling to cross the Delaware while Washington was in force behind him, what course did Howe take ?

A. He embarked, at New-York, with his army, sailed up

the Chesapeake, and landed at the head of Elk river, where he commenced his march for Philadelphia.

Q. Where did Washington make a stand to oppose him ?

A. At Chadd's ford, on Brandywine creek, about nine miles from Wilmington.

Q. Which party was victorious, in the battle of Brandywine ?

A. The British.

Q. When was the battle fought ?

A. On the 11th of September, 1777.

Q. What two celebrated foreigners served under the American banners, in this battle ?

A. La Fayette, of France, and Pulaski, of Poland ; the former of whom was wounded.

CHAPTER IX.

PHLADELPHIA TAKEN—CAPTURE OF BURGOYNE.

Q. When was Philadelphia taken ?

A. On the 26th of September, 1777.

Q. Where did another battle soon after occur ?

A. At Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of October.

Q. Which party was victorious ?

A. Both parties suffered considerable loss, but the British had the advantage.

Q. What prevented the British shipping from ascending the Delaware ?

A. The Americans had a battery erected on Mud Island, called Fort Mifflin, and opposite, on the Jersey shore, on a height called Red-Bank, was also a battery erected.

Q. Who made an attack upon Red-Bank ?

A. Colonel Donop, at the head of 2000 Hessians, but he was repulsed, with considerable loss.

Q. Were the Americans finally compelled to leave Mud Island and Red-Bank ?

A. They were ; but not until the works upon the island were entirely beaten down, and every piece of cannon dismounted.

Q. Who succeeded John Hancock as president of Congress ?

A. Mr. Laurens, of South Carolina.

Q. Where did Washington make his winter-quarters ?

A. At Valley Forge, about 20 miles N. W. from Philadelphia.

Q. What was the condition of the Americans at Valley Forge ?

A. They were in a very destitute condition ; many were without shoes or stockings, tents or blankets, and had nothing to shelter them from the inclemency of the winter, but temporary huts.

Q. What American generals obstructed Burgoyne's course to Albany ?

A. Generals Arnold, Schuyler, and St. Clair.

Q. Which party was successful at Bennington ?

A. The Americans.

Q. Where is Bennington ? Which way from Albany ?

Q. Who commanded the Americans in the first engagement ?

A. General Starke.

Q. Who commanded in the second engagement, on the same day ?

A. Colonel Warner.

Q. Who was the British commander ?

A. Colonel Baum.

Q. When did these engagements occur ?

A. On the 16th of August, 1777.

Q. To what place did Burgoyne retreat ?

A. To Saratoga.

Q. Where is Saratoga ? Which way from Bennington ?

Q. Who succeeded Schuyler in the command of the northern army ?

A. General Gates.

Q. Where was a severe, though indecisive, battle fought on the 19th of September ?

A. At Stillwater, on the west side of the Hudson, about 22 miles north of Albany.

Q. When did Burgoyne finally surrender to Gates ?

A. He surrendered at Saratoga, on the 17th of October 1777.

Q. What was the number of men that surrendered to Gates, at Saratoga?

A. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety, together with their arms, ammunition, and artillery.

Q. What became of the British, on the Hudson, and those left at Ticonderoga, on hearing the fate of Burgoyne?

A. Those on the Hudson, returned to New-York; the others destroyed their cannon, abandoned Ticonderoga, and returned to Canada.

Q. What did La Fayette often do for the American army?

A. Often, when the American army was in want of provisions, blankets and clothing, when there was not even a single pair of shoes in that army, La Fayette, from his own purse, supplied those necessities.

CHAPTER X.

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE—THE TREACHERY OF ARNOLD, &c.

Q. For what was the beginning of the year 1778 distinguished?

A. The treaty of alliance between France and America, by which the Americans obtained a powerful ally.

Q. Who were the American commissioners, with whom this treaty was negotiated?

A. Dr. Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee.

Q. When the news of this treaty reached England, what was immediately done by the British government?

A. Commissioners were immediately sent to America, authorized to proclaim a repeal of all the offensive statutes, and treat with the constituted authorities of America.

Q. How were these commissioners received by the congress of the United States?

A. Their offers were at once rejected.

Q. When did the British evacuate Philadelphia?

A. On the 22d of June, 1778.

Q. What is the meaning of evacuate?

Q. When did the battle of Monmouth occur, with the retiring army?

A. On the 28th of June.

Q. Where is Monmouth, or Freehold ?

A. About 20 miles S. E. of New-Brunswick.

Q. Which party was victorious ?

A. The Americans, in the commencement of the action, under General Lee, were forced to retreat, but, being reinforced by the main body of the army, under General Washington, they drove the British back to the place from which Lee had been driven ; but night coming on, further operations were suspended until next morning : in the night, however, Clinton silently left his position, and continued his march to New-York.

Q. What assistance arrived from France ?

A. In July, Congress, which had returned to Philadelphia, received a letter from the Count d'Estaing, announcing his arrival on the coast of the United States, with a large French fleet, which had been sent by the King of France, to assist them in gaining their independence.

Q. Was anything done by the French fleet this season ?

A. No : while making preparations to attack the British fleet under Admiral Howe, a furious storm came on, which damaged and dispersed both fleets ; and, at the close of the season, the French fleet sailed to the West Indies, without having performed any important service.

Q. Can you describe the destruction of the settlement of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania ?

A. It was attacked by a band of tories and Indians ; the men were butchered, the houses burned, and the cattle driven off or killed.

Q. Where did Washington's army pass the winter ?

A. They erected huts near Middlebrook, in New-Jersey, in which they passed the winter of 1778-9.

Q. By what was the campaign of 1779 distinguished ?

A. It was distinguished by a change of the war from the northern to the southern states.

Q. What did the British effect in Georgia ?

A. They took possession of Savannah and Sunbury, the only two military posts in Georgia.

Q. Who took command of the American troops, in the southern department ?

A. General Lincoln.

Q. What occurred at Savannah ?

A. A combined attack was made upon the city, by the French fleet, under Count d'Estaing, and the Americans, under General Lincoln, but without effect.

Q. When was New-Haven plundered, and Fairfield and Norwalk burned ?

A. In the fore part of July.

Q. How are these towns situated ?

Q. By whom was Stony Point captured, on the 15th of July ?

A. By General Wayne, with a detachment from the American army.

Q. What bloody naval battle was fought in September ?

A. A battle on the coast of Scotland, in which Paul Jones, a native of Scotland, acquired the reputation of being the most daring of all the commanders sailing under the American flag.

Q. Which party gained the victory ?

A. The American, under Paul Jones.

Q. At the close of the season, to what places did the northern army retire into winter-quarters ?

A. One division, near Morristown, in New-Jersey ; the other, in the vicinity of West Point.

Q. What place did the British besiege, in the spring of 1780 ?

A. Charleston, the capital of South Carolina.

Q. Who commanded the American garrison at Charleston ?

A. General Lincoln.

Q. When did Charleston surrender ?

A. On the 11th of May, 1780.

Q. When was the battle of Camden, in South Carolina ?

A. On the morning of the 16th of August.

Q. Which party was victorious ?

A. The British.

Q. Who was the British commander ?

A. Lord Cornwallis.

Q. Who the American ?

A. General Gates.

Q. Which party gained the victory at King's Mountain, in North Carolina ?

A. The Americans.

Q. Who commanded the Americans, at King's Mountain ?

A. Colonel Campbell.

Q. What fleet and troops arrived in July?

A. A numerous French fleet; commanded by De Ternay, arrived at Rhode-Island, to the great joy of the Americans.

Q. What was the number of land forces on board this fleet, and under whose command were they?

A. Six thousand, under the command of Count de Rochambeau.

Q. What plot was meditated by General Arnold?

A. He basely engaged to betray West Point into the hands of the British.

Q. How is West Point situated?

Q. With whom had Arnold an interview?

A. Major Andre.

Q. Can you relate the circumstances of Andre's capture?

A. In returning to New-York, divested of his uniform, he was intercepted by three American soldiers, who searched him, and found a plan of the fort, and other papers, in Arnold's own hand-writing, concealed in his boot.

Q. Did Andre endeavor to bribe these soldiers to let him escape?

A. Yes: he offered them his purse and a valuable gold watch, to release him; but these patriots, though poor, were not to be moved from their duty.

Q. What sentence was pronounced upon Andre?

A. He was executed as a spy.

Q. How much did Arnold receive, and what became of him?

A. He received, as the reward of his treachery, the sum of 10,000 pounds, and with it escaped to the British, and was afterwards made a brigadier-general, in the service of Great Britain.

Q. When did this event occur?

A. On the 22d of September, 1780.

CHAPTER XI.

CAPTURE OF CORNWALLIS—PEACE, &c.

Q. Who succeeded General Gates in the command of the southern army?

A. General Greene, in the year 1781.

Q. Which party gained the victory at the Cowpens, in South Carolina?

A. The American.

Q. Who commanded the Americans, at the Cowpens?

A. General Morgan; who was ably supported by Colonels Washington, Howard, and Pickens.

Q. Can you name the British commander?

A. Colonel Tarelton.

Q. When was this battle fought?

A. In January, 1781.

Q. What occurred at Guilford, in North Carolina?

A. Here was fought one of the severest actions during the war.

Q. Which party gained the victory?

A. The British.

Q. Who commanded the British?

A. Lord Cornwallis.

Q. Can you name the American commander?

A. General Greene.

Q. When did this battle occur?

A. On the 15th of March, 1781.

Q. Who commanded the British, at the battle of Camden?

A. Lord Rawdon.

Q. Who was the American commander?

A. General Greene.

Q. Which party was successful?

A. The British.

Q. What occurred at Eutaw Springs?

A. Here General Greene defeated the main body of the British, which may be considered as ending the war, in South Carolina.

Q. At what place did Lord Cornwallis finally fortify himself?

A. At Yorktown, in Virginia.

Q. Can you tell how Yorktown is situated ?

Q. What fleet arrived in the Chesapeake, and blockaded the British in Yorktown ?

A. Count de Grasse, with a numerous French fleet.

Q. What fleet appeared off the capes of Virginia ?

A. Admiral Greaves, with a British fleet.

Q. What action took place ?

A. An action took place between Admirals Greaves and De Grasse, which was not decisive.

Q. What soon commenced at Yorktown ?

A. A close siege commenced, which was carried on with so much vigor, by the combined forces of America and France, that Lord Cornwallis was obliged to surrender by capitulation.

Q. What is the meaning of capitulation ?

Q. When did Cornwallis surrender ?

A. On the 19th of October, 1781.

Q. What was the number of the British forces that surrendered ?

A. They exceeded seven thousand, of whom nearly three thousand were not fit for duty.

Note.—When the news of this event was received at Congress, the aged door-keeper fell down and expired from excess of joy. General Washington ordered Divine service to be performed in the different brigades of the army: and Congress resolved to go in procession to church, to return public thanks to the Father of Mercies for this signal victory.

Q. After the surrender of the British, whither did Washington, with his forces, return ?

A. To New-York.

Q. How much had Great Britain expended in this contest with the United States ?

A. One hundred millions sterling, or more than four hundred millions of dollars; besides fifty thousand lives.

Q. When were pacific overtures made to the American government ?

A. Early in the spring of 1782; when both nations desisted from hostilities.

Q. What is the meaning of pacific, and overture ?

Q. Who were the American commissioners ?

A. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and John Jay.

Q. In what city did they meet ?

A. Paris.

Q. How is Paris situated ?

Q. When was the treaty of peace signed ?

A. On the 30th of November, 1782.

Q. How long had the war lasted ?

A. About eight years.

Q. When were the articles of peace ratified ?

A. On the 3d of September, 1783.

Q. Where was Congress in session, at this time ?

A. At Annapolis, in Maryland.

Q. Who was now president of Congress ?

A. General Mifflin.

Q. After Washington's resignation, whither did he retire ?

A. To Mount Vernon, in Virginia.

Q. How did Washington employ his time, at Mount Vernon ?

A. He became the patron and example of ingenious and profitable agriculture, and a successful promoter of inland navigation.

Q. What did America obtain by the contest ?

A. That liberty and independence which was a happy reward for her labors and a full compensation for the streams of blood which her patriots had so freely shed.

Q. What society was instituted, at the parting of the revolutionary officers.

A. The officers, to perpetuate their friendship, formed themselves into a society, which they named Cincinnati, after Cincinnatus, the celebrated Roman General, who, after having vanquished the enemies of his country, returned to the plow.

Q. What took place on the 25th of November, 1783 ?

A. New-York was evacuated by the British ; and Washington, accompanied by Governor Clinton, entered the city in grand procession.

Q. Who first showed the electrical quality of lightning ?

A. Doctor Franklin.

Q. What invention was the result of this discovery ?

A. The lightning-rod.

Q. When, where, and at what age, did Franklin die ?

A. He died in the year 1790, at Philadelphia, at the age of 84.

CHAPTER XII.

ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION—NATIONAL BANK—DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.

Q. Where did an insurrection break out in 1786?

A. In Massachusetts, headed by Daniel Shay.

Q. Of what did these people complain?

A. Heavy taxes.

Q. What was the result?

A. Prudent and conciliatory measures being adopted, it was soon quelled.

Q. When and where did the delegates assemble, for the purpose of digesting a new form of government?

A. On the 25th of May, 1787, in Philadelphia.

Q. Who was chosen president of this convention?

A. General Washington.

Q. How long were they deliberating, before they agreed on a new plan of government?

A. About four months.

Q. When was the constitution adopted by the people?

A. After much discussion, it was adopted in the following year, 1788.

Q. When and where did the first Congress meet?

A. In April, 1789, in New-York.

Q. Who was elected first president of the United States?

A. George Washington, then in his 57th year.

Q. Who was chosen vice-president?

A. John Adams, of Massachusetts?

Q. What first claimed the attention of Congress?

A. To replenish the treasury.

Q. For this purpose, what duties were laid?

A. Duties were laid on the importation of merchandise, and on the tonnage of vessels.

Q. When was the Bank of the United States established?

A. In the year 1790, at Philadelphia.

Q. For how long a time was it chartered?

A. For twenty years.

Q. How was the prosperity of the Union menaced?

A. By the opposition of the inhabitants of the western part of Pennsylvania, to the measures of Congress, for raising a revenue by a tax on distilled spirits.

Q. How long did disturbances continue ?

A. From 1791 to 1794.

Q. How were they quelled ?

A. Washington found it necessary to send an armed force into the country, but happily the insurrection was quelled without bloodshed.

Q. When did Vermont and Kentucky become States ?

A. Vermont in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792.

Q. By whom was made the first permanent settlement in Kentucky ?

A. Colonel Daniel Boon.

Q. In the time of the yellow fever, in Philadelphia, in 1793, how many died of that disease alone ?

A. Four thousand.

Q. What was then the number of inhabitants in Philadelphia ?

A. Sixty thousand.

Q. Where was war still carried on ?

A. A remnant of the revolutionary war was still carried on by the Indian tribes, north-west of the Ohio river, directed chiefly against the frontiers of Kentucky.

Q. Who finally defeated the Indians ?

A. General Wayne, in 1794; and in 1795 a treaty of peace was concluded with all the hostile tribes, on terms mutually satisfactory.

Q. In what were the United States involved ?

A. they were unexpectedly involved in a foreign war, by the great convulsions of Europe.

Q. What is said of the people of France ?

A. The people of France, emboldened by the success of the American revolution, had proceeded in their endeavors to establish a popular government, until they had dethroned and beheaded their unhappy king.

Q. What did they look for from America ?

A. A return for the aid rendered them by Louis, their deposed king.

Q. Who was sent over to America from France ?

A. Mr. Genet.

Q. What is said of Genet's conduct in America ?

A. He treated the American republic more like a tributary vassal, than a country holding a high rank among the independent nations.

Q. How was his conduct viewed by the French government?

A. The French government disavowed his proceedings, and sent Mr. Fauchet in his place.

Q. What course did Washington determine to pursue?

A. A strict neutrality.

Q. Who succeeded General Washington, as President of the United States?

A. John Adams, of Massachusetts.

Q. In what year did he succeed him?

A. In the year 1797.

Q. Who, at the same time, was elected Vice-President?

A. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

Q. How long had Washington been President?

A. Two terms, or eight years.

Q. Did Congress raise an army, on account of our disputes with France?

A. They did.

Q. Who was called to the command?

A. General Washington.

Q. What was the result of the decisive conduct of the United States?

A. France soon made overtures of peace.

Q. What naval battles were fought, after orders had been given for capturing French armed vessels?

A. Commodore Truxton, commanding the frigate Constellation, captured two French frigates, of superior force.

Q. When were these captures made?

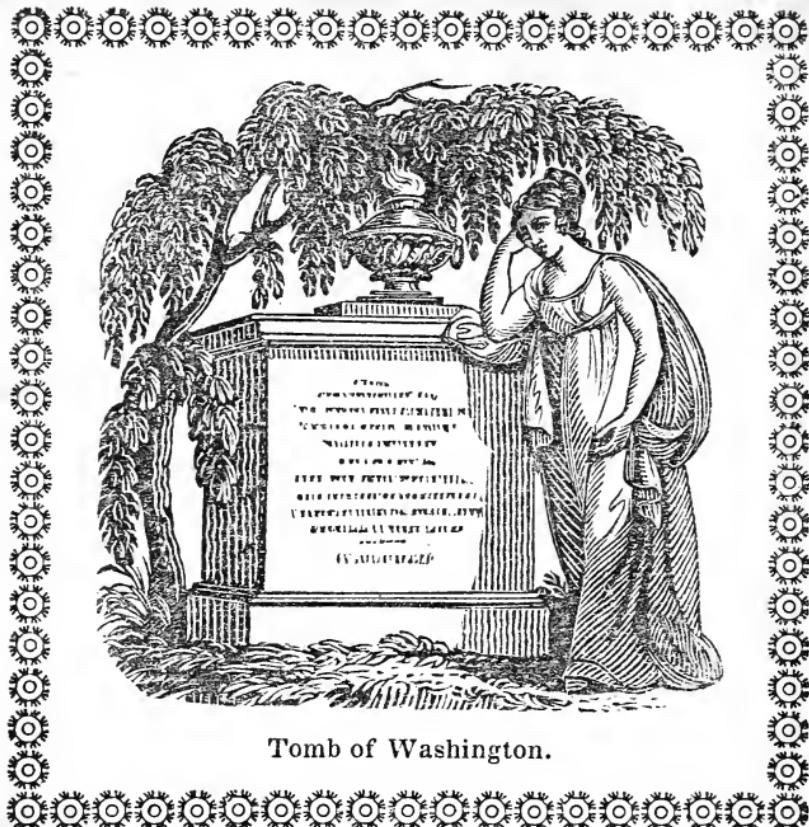
A. In the year 1799.

Q. Were the disputes with France adjusted in an amicable manner?

A. They were; and a new treaty concluded.

Q. When and where did Washington die?

A. He died on the 14th of December, 1799, at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age.



Tomb of Washington.

CHAPTER XIII.

FOUNDING OF WASHINGTON—WAR WITH TRIPOLI

Q. What had Washington advised, in regard to the seat of government?

A. That it should be removed to a more central situation than Philadelphia or New-York.

Q. When was the seat of government removed to Washington?

A. In the year 1800, and Congress met here in December for the first time.

Q. How is Washington situated?

Q. From which city were the public offices removed?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. How long had Philadelphia been the seat of government?

A. Ten years.

Q. Who succeeded John Adams as president of the United States?

A. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

Q. Who was chosen vice-president?

A. Aaron Burr.

Q. In what year was this?

A. In 1801.

Q. How long had John Adams been president?

A. Four years.

Q. What new causes of vexation arose?

A. The piracies of the Barbary states.

Q. After disputes with Tunis and Algiers had been settled, what was demanded by Tripoli?

A. A tribute, which the United States were determined not to pay.

Q. What was the consequence of a refusal?

A. The capture of several armed vessels, belonging to the United States.

Q. Who was sent to the Mediterranean in the year 1802?

A. Commodore Dale, with three frigates and a sloop of war, to blockade the port of Tripoli, and protect American commerce.

T. Describe the loss of the frigate Philadelphia.

P. In 1803, the frigate Philadelphia ran upon a rock near Tripoli, and was compelled to strike her colors, and her officers and men were made prisoners.

Q. By whom was she afterwards destroyed?

A. Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, in the year 1804.

Q. By whom were several attacks, in the same year, made on the Tripolitan batteries?

A. In August, Commodore Preble made three attacks upon the Tripolitan batteries, but without much success.

Q. How were the captive Americans treated?

A. They were treated with atrocious cruelty: they were chained to loaded carts, and, like oxen, compelled to drag them through the town.

T. Describe the expedition of 1805.

P. Mr. William Eaton, of Massachusetts, marched at the head of Hamet's forces from Alexandria to Derne, a distance of five hundred miles, over a sandy desert, and summoned the town to surrender.

Q. Who was Hamet?

A. He was the ex-bashaw of Tripoli; who had been driven from the government, by the usurpation of his younger brother.

Q. How many battles were fought?

A. Three.

Q. What was the result?

A. The barbarians were compelled to retreat with precipitation, when a treaty was concluded with the reigning bashaw, and the American prisoners set at liberty.

Q. Upon what terms were the prisoners set at liberty?

A. The payment of sixty thousand dollars.

T. Describe the expedition of Lewis and Clark.

P. In 1804, captains Lewis and Clark were sent to explore the country. They ascended the Missouri in boats to the falls, a distance of three thousand miles; thence crossed the rocky mountains to Columbia river, and thence to the Pacific ocean.

Q. From what nation, and when, was the territory of Louisiana purchased?

A. From the French, in the year 1803.

Q. When was the state of Louisiana formed from this tract?

A. In the year 1812.

Q. For what is the year 1807 remarkable?

A. For the trial of Aaron Burr, who was accused of an attempt to divide the western from the Atlantic states.

Q. What was the result of this trial?

A. After several days' examination of witnesses, no positive proof appearing, he was acquitted.

Q. Who had previously been killed by Aaron Burr, in a duel?

A. Alexander Hamilton.

Q. When and where was Hamilton killed?

A. In the year 1804, at Hoboken, in New Jersey.

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR WITH ENGLAND, &c.

Q. What was one of the immediate causes of the late war?

A. The practice of searching American vessels, and impressing such seamen as were recognized to be natives of Great Britain.

Q. Was not this custom liable to abuse?

A. It was liable to great abuse, from the impossibility of distinguishing between British deserters and American citizens.

Q. Were any of the Americans thus taken as prisoners?

A. Yes: many native-born citizens were impressed.

Q. When and by whom was the Berlin decree issued?

A. In 1806, by Napoleon Buonaparte.

Q. What was the nature of the Berlin decree?

A. By it the French emperor declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, and authorized the capture of all neutral vessels attempting to trade with them.

Q. What decrees were issued by the British council the same year?

A. Several European ports, under the control of France, were declared to be in a state of blockade; and American vessels attempting to enter those ports, were captured and condemned.

Q. What event occurred in June, 1807?

A. The British ship Leopard, of 50 guns, attacked the frigate Chesapeake of 36, killed four men and wounded sixteen.

Q. What did the President recommend towards the close of the year 1807?

A. A general embargo; and congress immediately enacted a law, prohibiting commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

Q. Did the embargo meet with considerable opposition in the United States?

A. It did; and in New England it was with difficulty enforced.

Q. Was the embargo repealed?

A. It was, as it respected certain articles.

Q. What restriction was substituted ?
 A. A non-intercourse with France and Eng.and.

Q. Who succeeded Thomas Jefferson, as president of the United States ?
 A. James Madison, in the year 1809.

Q. How long had Jefferson held the office ?
 A. Eight years.

Q. When was war declared against Great Britain ?
 A. On the 18th of June, 1812.

Q. What hastened the declaration of war ?
 A. The disclosures of John Henry, who had been employed by Governor Craig of Canada, to promote dissensions in the eastern states, and withdraw them from the Union.

Q. What did Henry receive for his disclosures ?
 A. He received \$50,000 for the discovery, and with the wages of treachery he embarked for France.

Q. What was the first military enterprise ?
 A. The invasion of Canada by General Hull, the Governor of Michigan territory.

Q. Against what post did General Hull proceed ?
 A. Fort Malden.

Q. On the day of the premeditated attack, what orders were given by General Hull ?
 A. To cross over to Detroit.

Q. How is Detroit situated ?
 Q. In the meantime, what important post belonging to the United States did the enemy take by surprise ?
 A. Michillimackinac.

Q. Where is this post situated ?
 Q. Did Hull bravely defend Detroit ?
 A. No: he surrendered it by a disgraceful capitulation.

Q. What sentence was pronounced upon General Hull ?
 A. That he should be shot.

Q. Was the sentence executed ?
 A. No: in consequence of his age and revolutionary services, he was pardoned; though his name was struck from the roll of officers.

Q. Of what were the British put in possession by this disgraceful surrender ?
 A. They were put in possession of all the public stores

and arms, and the American troops were conveyed to Montreal and fort George as prisoners of war.

Q. How were our disgraces on land compensated ?

A. By the gallantry, and brilliant achievements of our naval officers.

Q. When and by whom was the British frigate Guerriere captured ?

A. On the 19th of August, 1812, by Captain Hull, who then commanded the Constitution.

Q. Was there any thing remarkable with respect to this achievement ?

A. Yes: Great Britain had not lost a frigate, for thirty years, with a similar equality of force.

Q. How many prizes were made by the Americans, during the first seven months of the war ?

A. They exceeded five hundred.

Q. What British frigate did Commodore Decatur capture ?

A. The Macedonian.

Q. What American frigate did Decatur command ?

A. The United States.

Q. What British frigate did Captain Bainbridge capture ?

A. The Java.

Q. What frigate did Bainbridge then command ?

A. The Constitution.

Q. Where was the first interesting engagement in the year 1813 ?

A. An attack on Ogdensburg by the British, on the 21st February.

Q. What was the result of the attack ?

A. The Americans, under Colonels Forsyth and Benedict, were compelled to evacuate the town.

Q. What is the meaning of evacuate ?

Q. How is Ogdensburg situated ?

Q. How was this partial defeat soon compensated ?

A. By the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada.

Q. To whom did General Dearborn intrust this service ?

A. General Pike.

Q. What caused the death of General Pike ?

A. The explosion of the British magazine.

Q. What is said of his death ?

A. He died in the arms of victory. "Move on, my

brave fellows," he exclaimed, "avenge your General." They instantly obeyed; and shortly after he was gratified with the sight of the British flag, which he directed to be placed under his head, and then contentedly expired.

Q. When did this occur?

A. On the 27th of April, 1813.

Q. By whom were the British repulsed from Sackett's Harbor?

A. General Brown.

Q. What British brig did Captain Lawrence capture?

A. The Peacock.

Q. What vessel did Lawrence then command?

A. The Hornet.

Q. Who commanded the frigate Chesapeake when captured by the British?

A. Captain Lawrence; the same that had captured the Peacock.

Q. What was his fate?

A. He was mortally wounded.

Q. What British vessel was captured by the brig Enterprise?

A. The Boxer.

Q. Who commanded the Enterprise?

A. Lieutenant Burroughs.

Q. What villages were plundered and burned by the British?

A. Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Fredericktown, and Georgetown.

Q. How are these villages situated?

Q. Were the British successful in their attack on Norfolk?

A. No: in attempting to land on Craney Island, they were so vigorously repulsed, that the design was abandoned?

Q. Whither did the British next proceed?

A. They next proceeded against Hampton, took possession of the town, and treated the inhabitants with great barbarity.

Q. Can you describe the victory of Major Croghan?

A. Yes: at the west, Major Croghan, a youth only 21 years of age, with 160 men and one 6-pounder, defeated 500 British under Proctor, and 800 Indians headed by Tecumseh and Dixon.

Q. Who obtained a splendid victory on Lake Erie ?

A. Commodore Perry, on the 10th of September, 1813.

Q. What did General Harrison effect, in the battle of the Thames, in Canada ?

A. He defeated Proctor and Tecumseh, the latter of whom was slain.

Q. By whom had Harrison been joined, before proceeding to Canada ?

A. Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, with a large body of Kentucky militia.

Q. What was the age of Shelby ?

A. He was then about 70 years of age; and had borne a distinguished part in the war of the Revolution.

Q. What intelligence was received by the British flag of truce, in the beginning of the year 1814 ?

A. The expulsion of the French armies from Spain ; and that the Prince Regent of England was willing to enter on direct negotiations for peace.

Q. How were his proposals met by the President of the United States ?

A. The President acceded to the proposal ; and Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, and Albert Gallatin, were appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, to commence the pleasing business of reconciliation.

A. At what place in Europe was it agreed that these commissioners should assemble ?

A. At Ghent.

Q. How is Ghent situated ?

Q. How many armed vessels had Commodore Porter taken from the British, before he yielded the Essex ?

A. Twelve, carrying more than one hundred guns.

Q. Who captured the British brig Epervier ?

A. Captain Warrington, who then commanded the sloop-of-war Peacock.

Q. By whom were the English vessels Avon, Reindeer, and Atlanta, captured ?

A. By Captain Blakely, who commanded the Wasp.

Q. Who captured the Cyane and the Levant ?

A. Captain Stewart, commanding the Constitution.

Q. Can you tell when the battle of Chippeway occurred ?

A. Yes: on the 4th of July, 1814.

Q. Which army was victorious ?
 A. The American.

Q. Who were the respective commanders ?
 A. General Brown commanded the Americans, and General Riall the British.

Q. Where is Chippeway ?
 A. In Canada, between Lake Erie and Ontario.

Q. Can you tell who commanded the Americans at the battle of Bridgewater, or Niagara ?
 A. General Brown, who gained the victory at Chippeway.

Q. Which party was victorious ?
 A. The American.

Q. Who commanded the British at Bladensburg ?
 A. General Ross.

Q. Who commanded the Americans ?
 A. General Winder.

Q. Which party gained the victory ?
 A. The British.

Q. When did this battle occur ?
 A. On the 24th of August, 1814 ?

Q. Where is Bladensburg ?
 Q. When was Washington taken ?
 A. On the evening of the 24th of August, after the battle of Bladensburg.

Q. What buildings did General Ross burn ?
 A. The capitol, the treasury, war, and navy offices.

Q. What other city was taken ?
 A. Alexandria ?

Q. How is Alexandria situated ?
 Q. Which was the next city of attack ?
 A. Baltimore.

Q. How was Baltimore defended ?
 A. It was resolutely defended ; and after a bombardment of 25 hours, the British retired, and the capture of the city was totally abandoned.

Q. When did this occur ?
 A. On the 12th of September, 1814.

Q. Who defeated the British on Lake Champlain ?
 A. Commodore M'Donough, on the 11th of September, 1814.

Q. Who had the chief command of the forces sent against New-Orleans?

A. Sir Edward Packenham.

Q. Who had the command of the Americans at New-Orleans?

A. General Jackson.

Q. What was the result of the attacks of the 28th of December, and the 1st of January?

A. The British were compelled to retire.

Q. What occurred on the 8th of January, 1815?

A. The enemy were totally defeated?

Q. What was the total number of the British?

A. Fourteen thousand.

Q. What was the number of Jackson's forces?

A. About six thousand.

Q. What loss was suffered by the British?

A. Their loss was seven hundred killed, fourteen hundred wounded, and five hundred captured.

Q. What was the loss of the Americans?

A. Thirteen killed, thirty-nine wounded, and nineteen missing.

Q. Which British general fell early in the action?

A. General Packenham.

Q. What was the fate of Generals Keene and Gibbs?

A. They were dangerously wounded, and Gibbs survived only a few days.

Q. When was a treaty of peace signed at Ghent?

A. On the 24th of December, 1814.

Q. When was it ratified by the Prince Regent in England?

A. On the 28th of December, 1814.

Q. When was it signed by the President of the United States?

A. On the last of February, 1815.

Q. How long had the war continued?

A. Two years and eight months, which is commonly called the "Three years' war."

Q. How much was the public debt increased by this war?

A. One hundred millions of dollars.

Q. What was the amount of the whole national debt, at the close of the war?

A. About a hundred and fifty millions.

Q. On what rests security against future aggression ?

A. On a firmer basis than the most solemn treaty ; for Great Britain has proved the strength and spirit of our rising republic.

Q. What was the number of the standing army, at the close of the war, fixed at ?

A. Ten thousand.

CHAPTER XV.

FLORIDA CEDED BY SPAIN—FORMATION OF NEW STATES, &c.

Q. When and where was the national mint established ?

A. In the year 1791, at Philadelphia.

Q. When was the military academy at West Point instituted ?

A. In 1802.

Q. When did the charter of the first national bank expire ?

A. In the year 1810.

Q. When was organized the second national bank ?

A. In the year 1816.

Q. Who was the next President ?

A. James Monroe, of Virginia.

Q. In what year did Mr. Monroe succeed Mr. Madison, as President of the United States ?

A. In the year 1817.

Q. How long was Mr. Madison President ?

A. Eight years.

Q. When was the war with the Seminole Indians, and what the result ?

A. In the year 1818 ; and it resulted in the complete discomfiture of the Indians.

Q. What city was taken by General Jackson ?

A. Pensacola was taken from the Spaniards, in consequence of their giving protection to the Indians.

Q. Of what crime were Arbuthnot and Armbrister found guilty ?

A. They were found in arms against the United States.

Q. What sentence was pronounced upon them ?

A. Arbuthnot was sentenced to be hanged, and Armbister to be shot.

Q. What took place on the 8th of July, 1818?

A. The bones of General Montgomery, having been brought from Canada, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature of New-York, were interred with funeral honors, under a monument erected to his memory in front of St. Paul's church, in the city of New-York.

Q. Since 1812, how many states have been admitted into the Union?

A. Six, viz. Indiana, in 1816; Mississippi, in 1817; Illinois, in 1818; Alabama, in 1819; Maine, in 1820; and Missouri, in 1821.

Q. When, and by whom, was Decatur killed in a duel?

A. In 1820, by Commodore Barron, near Washington.

Q. How much was the regular army reduced in 1821?

A. It was reduced to six thousand.

Q. What was the strength of the navy at this time?

A. Eight vessels of the line, seven frigates, seven sloops, and ten brigs and schooners.

Q. Can slavery exist in Indiana and Illinois?

A. No: it is prohibited by a law of Congress.

Q. When and by what nation was Florida ceded to the United States?

A. In the year 1820, by Spain.

Q. What was the nominal price of the Floridas?

A. Five millions of dollars.

Q. Was this sum paid to Spain?

A. No: it was apportioned among American citizens, as an indemnity for illegal seizures of their property in Spanish ports, when under the dominion of France.

Q. When was a territorial government established for Florida?

A. In the year 1822.

Q. Can you tell the difference between states and territories?

A. States choose their own governors, and send members to Congress; but territories do not.

Q. At what ratio was fixed, the representation in Congress, in the year 1822?

A. At the rate of one representative for every forty thousand inhabitants.

Q. What did President Monroe recommend, at the opening of Congress in December, 1822?

A. He recommended the immediate organization of an efficient force, to suppress the pirates in the West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico.

Q. Who was sent in search of the pirates?

A. Commodore Porter.

Q. What success had Commodore Porter?

A. He made no captures; yet he protected our commerce, by frightening away the pirates.

Q. What was the population of the United States, at the recording of the fourth census in 1820?

A. Nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand.

Q. Of these, how many were slaves?

A. One million five hundred and thirty thousand.

Q. When, and by which state, was made the first law, for the gradual abolition of slavery?

A. In the year 1780, by the state of Pennsylvania.

Q. Have similar laws since been made in any of the other states?

A. Yes: in all the states north and east of Maryland.

Q. Can you name these states?

Q. How long since the importation of slaves into the United States has been prohibited by Congress?

A. Since the year 1807.

Q. When was the English settlement at Sierra Leone commenced, for colonizing free people of color?

A. In the year 1787.

Q. In what country is Sierra Leone?

Q. In what part? Is it north or south of the equator?

Q. When was the American settlement commenced at Liberia?

A. In the year 1820.

Q. What is the object of this settlement?

A. To furnish a place for the colonization of the free Africans and emancipated slaves of the United States.

Q. Which way from Sierra Leone is Liberia?

Q. What remarkable personage visited the United States in the year 1824?

A. The Marquis de La Fayette.

Q. How was he received by the American people?

A. He was received in the most enthusiastic manner: passing from one end of our happy country to the other, he was cheered by millions of freeborn grateful citizens, and illuminated cities and triumphal arches were presented to his view in every section through which he passed.

Q. What was voted him by Congress, as a testimony of the United States' gratitude?

A. Two hundred thousand dollars, and a township of 25,000 acres of land.

Q. Who succeeded Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States?

A. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

Q. In what year did he succeed him?

A. In the year 1825.

Q. How long had Mr. Monroe been President?

A. Eight years.

Q. For what was the 4th of July, 1826, memorable?

A. For the death of the two venerable Ex-Presidents, Adams and Jefferson.

Q. What were their respective ages?

A. John Adams was 91, and Thomas Jefferson 83, years of age.

Q. Who succeeded John Q. Adams, as President of the United States?

A. General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

Q. In what year did he succeed him?

A. In the year 1829.

Q. What acts distinguished the commencement of Jackson's administration?

A. An attempt to suppress duelling, by striking from the navy-roll four officers who had been engaged in a duel; and an act for the removal of the Indians, residing in any of the states or territories to the west of the Mississippi.

Q. When was recorded the fifth census of the United States?

A. In the year 1830.

Q. What was then the number of inhabitants?

A. Twelve millions nine hundred and seventy-six thousand.

Q. At what ratio was fixed the representatives in Congress, in the year 1832-3?

A. One representative for every 47,700 persons in each state.

Q. According to this ratio, what was the number of representatives in Congress ?

A. Two hundred and forty ; being twenty-seven more than under the former ratio.

Q. At what was the ratio fixed in 1842 ?

A. One for every 70,680, giving 223 representatives to the 26 states.

CHAPTER XVI.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Q. How long have the United States been inhabited by white people ?

A. For more than two centuries.

Q. What powerful establishments existed in Europe at the time of the first settlement of America ?

A. In every nation of Europe, ecclesiastical establishments existed, the officers of which were numerous, and their privileges extensive.

Q. What was appropriated for their support, in early times ?

A. A tenth part of the income of the laity.

Q. What is the meaning of laity ?

Q. Were any of these establishments transferred to America ?

A. No part of these establishments have been transferred to America ?

Q. In what is the contrast greatest between European and American systems of government ?

A. In the demands which they make of the people for their support and defence.

Q. What is the annual cost of the military peace establishment of Great Britain ?

A. Thirty-four millions of dollars.

Q. What that of the United States ?

A. A little more than five millions.

Q. What the expense of the respective naval establishments ?

A. The naval establishment of Great Britain costs twenty-two millions ; that of the United States, less than two and a half millions, annually.

Q. What do British subjects pay annually in taxes, exclusively for national purposes ?

A. At the rate of fifteen dollars for each individual.

Q. What do the people of the United States pay, in national and state taxes ?

A. At the rate of two dollars for each individual.

Q. In what are the greater proportion of the inhabitants of the United States engaged ?

A. In agriculture.

Q. What number of citizens was engaged in agriculture in 1840 ?

A. Three millions seven hundred thousand.

Q. What was the amount of agricultural products exported in the year 1823 ?

A. Thirty-seven millions six hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Q. What was the amount of agricultural exports in the years 1830, 1831, and 1840 ?

A. In the year 1830, 46,977,332 dollars ; in 1831, 47,261,433 dollars ; and in 1840, 92,000,000 dollars.

Q. What was the total amount of exports in 1842 ?

A. Above 132,000,000 of dollars.

Q. What was the amount of imports for the same year ?

A. About 107,000,000 of dollars.

Q. What was the amount of the public debt in 1832 ?

A. A little rising of twenty-four millions of dollars.

Q. From what is the revenue principally derived ?

A. From duties on imported goods, and the sale of public lands.

Q. What was the total amount of revenue in 1840 ?

A. Rising of 28,000,000 of dollars.

Q. What was the amount of expenditure in 1840 ?

A. Twenty eight millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

Q. What has been the course pursued in Europe, in regard to education ?

A. Large sums have been appropriated by government, for the purposes of education, yet nearly all has been expended in endowing universities, in which the sons of the noble and rich could alone gain access.

Q. Have the people of the United States pursued a similar plan?

A. No: desirous that none should be ignorant, their principal care has been to impart the advantages of instruction to the whole mass of the population.

Q. What law was passed in 1647, in regard to schools?

A. A law was passed in Massachusetts, providing that a school should be kept in every town containing fifty families, in which all the children might be taught to read and write.

Q. What is the amount of the school fund in Connecticut now, 1833?

A. About two millions of dollars.

Q. What was the number of children in all the school districts in Connecticut, in 1832?

A. Eighty-five thousand.

Q. What sum of money was divided among the school districts of this state, during the same year?

A. Seventy-six thousand six hundred dollars.

Q. What was the amount of the school fund in New-York, in 1832?

A. The productive capital was one million seven hundred thousand dollars, besides 869,000 acres of land.

Q. What was the number of scholars in the common schools of this state, in 1832?

A. Five hundred and six thousand.

Q. What has the national government done in regard to education?

A. In offering the unappropriated land of the United States for sale, there has been reserved in every township one section, comprising 640 acres, for the support of schools.

Q. Which is the oldest college in the United States, and when was it founded?

A. Harvard; founded in the year 1638, only eighteen years from the settlement of Plymouth.

Q. When was Yale College founded?

A. In the year 1700.

Q. How many colleges are there in the United States now, 1843?

A. About one hundred.

Q. What celebrated inventors may America boast of?

A. America may boast of her Godfrey, whose quadrant as been almost as serviceable, as the compass, to navigation; of her Franklin, who has made our dwellings comfortable within, and protected them from the lightnings of heaven; of her Whitney, whose cotton-gin has added greatly to the product of that article; of her Whittemore, the inventor of the wonderful machine for making cards; of her Perkins, the inventor of the nail machine; and of her Fulton, who has rendered the power of steam subservient to the purposes of navigation.

Q. Who are her most eminent historians?

A. Marshall, Ramsay, Belknap, and Williams; the works of Franklin, and the Annals of Home, are also works of sterling merit.

Q. Can you mention the most celebrated theological writers?

A. Yes: Edwards, Hopkins, Dwight, Lathrop, Davies, Kollock, and Miller, are justly celebrated.

Q. What American painters have acquired a high reputation?

A. Benjamin West, Leslie, Copley, Stuart, and Trumbull.

Q. How often does the population of the United States double?

A. It doubles in less than twenty-five years.

Q. How often does the population of Great Britain double?

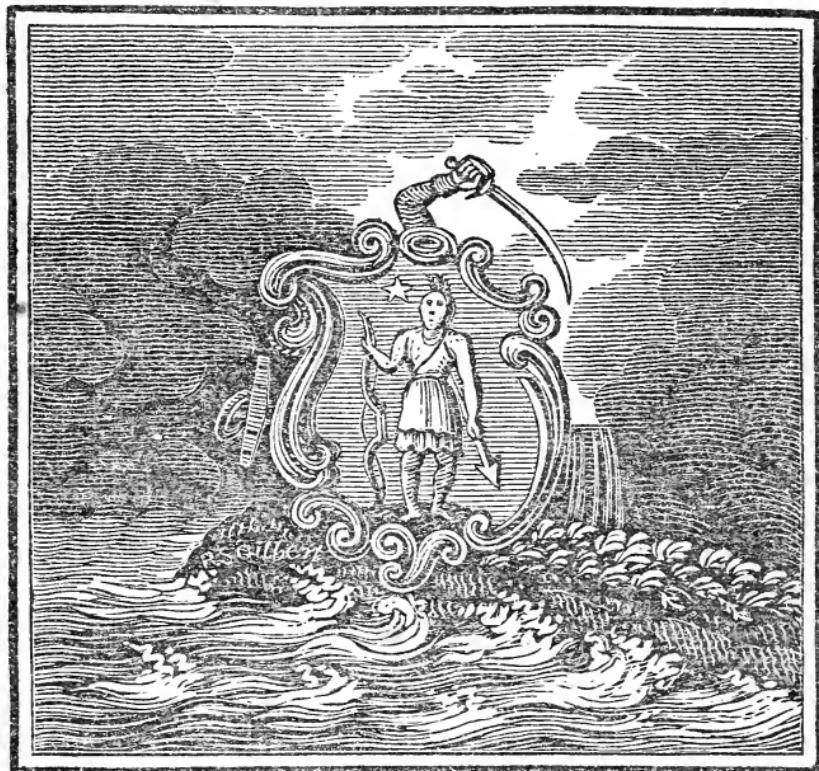
A. Once in eighty years.

Q. In reviewing our history, what questions seem naturally to arise?

A. Who of our ancestors anticipated results from their toil, so great and stupendous as those which we behold? Who of them predicted, that they were commencing an empire that, within two centuries, would extend thousands of miles, and embrace a population of twelve millions? Who then thought of cities a thousand miles from the Atlantic, with their busy population? Yet, all this, and far more, has been brought to pass.

Q. In what manner did the branch planted by our ancestors, acquire stability?

A. It has acquired stability by oppression, and gathered importance from the efforts made to crush it.



Arms of Massachusetts.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

AMERICAN EVENTS,

FROM

THE DISCOVERY, IN 1492, TO THE YEAR 1843.

A. D.

1492 America discovered by Christopher Columbus.

1496 John Cabot explores the coast of Labrador.

1497 Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot.

1521 Mexico built by the Spaniards.

1584 Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh.

1607 First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, in Virginia.

1608 Quebec founded.

1610 Hudson Bay discovered.

1614 New-York settled.

1620 Settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1623 New-Hampshire settled.

1624 New-Jersey settled.

1627 Delaware settled.

1633 Connecticut settled.

1634 Maryland settled.

1636 Rhode Island settled.

1639 The first printing press established in America, at Cambridge.

1650 North and South Carolina settled.

1681 Pennsylvania settled.

1700 Yale College founded.

1704 First newspaper published in America, at Boston.

1732 February 22, George Washington born.

— Georgia settled.

1745 June 6, Louisburg and Cape Breton taken by the British troops.

1755 Defeat of General Braddock.

1759 September 17, General Wolfe takes Quebec.

1760 Montreal taken by the British.

A. D.

1765 Stamp Act passed.

1775 April 19, battle of Lexington.
June 17, battle of Bunker's hill.

1776 March 17, British evacuate Boston.
July 2, Constitution of New-Jersey adopted.
4, INDEPENDENCE proclaimed.
5, Constitution of Virginia adopted.
August 4, Constitution of Maryland adopted.
27, battle of Flatbush, (L. I.)
30, New-York evacuated.
November 16, capture of Fort Washington.
28, Washington crosses the Delaware.
December 26, battle of Trenton.

1777 January 3, battle of Princeton.
April 20, Constitution of New-York adopted.
July 6, Ticonderoga taken.
August 16, battle of Bennington.
September 11, battle of Brandywine.
19, battle of Stillwater.
20, defeat of General Wayne.
27, Howe enters Philadelphia.
October 4, battle of Germantown.
17, surrender of Burgoyne.
22, British defeated at Red Bank.
December 18, Constitution of N. Carolina adopted.

1778 February 6, treaty with France.
June 18, battle of Monmouth.
August 29, battle of Rhode Island.
December 29, British take Savannah.

1779 May 12, siege of Charleston.
July 16, Stony Point taken.
August 29, Sullivan defeats the Indians.

1780 March 2, Constitution of Massachusetts adopted.
21, Charleston (S. C.) besieged.
May 12, Charleston surrenders.
June 23, battle of Springfield.
August 6, Sumpter defeats the British.
16, first battle of Camden.
September 21, Arnold's desertion.
October 7, battle of King's Mountain.
November 20, Sumpter defeats Tarleton.

A. D.

1781 January 1, revolt of Pennsylvania line.
 17, battle of the Cowpens.
 March 1, articles of Confederation signed by Maryland.
 17, battle of Guilford.
 April 23, Fort Watson taken.
 25, second battle of Camden.
 June 18, siege of Ninety-six laid.
 September 5, naval engagement between the French and English.
 6, New-London burnt by the British.
 8, battle of Eutaw Springs.
 30, Yorktown invested.
 October 17, Cornwallis surrenders.

1782 May 21, Wayne defeats the British.
 October 8, treaty with Holland.
 November 5, the America, 74, launched.
 30, articles of Peace agreed on.
 Bank of North America established.

1783 The Independence of the United States generally acknowledged in Europe.
 September 23, definitive treaty of Peace.
 November 3, the Army disbanded.
 25, New-York evacuated.
 The Society of Cincinnati formed.

1784 The first voyage to China.
 Population of Massachusetts, 357,510

1785 Treaty of Commerce with Prussia.
 University of Georgia founded.

1786 Insurrection in Massachusetts.
 September 14, the first meeting of the Convention at Annapolis.
 20, insurrection in New-Hampshire.
 November, Shay's insurrection breaks out.
 Major-General Greene died.

1787 January 25, Massachusetts insurgents repulsed.
 May 17, Federal Convention meets.
 September 17, Constitution determined on.

1788 The new Constitution ratified by all the States, except Rhode Island.
 John Ledyard, the traveller, dies.

A. D.

1789 March 3, the first Congress, under the new Constitution, meets.
 George Washington inaugurated President, and John Adams Vice-President.
 May 29, Rhode Island accedes to the new Confederation.
 The first Episcopal Convention, and the first Presbyterian Synod, meet. The first Catholic bishop consecrated.
 Died this year, Ethan Allen, Lord Howe, and General Knyphausen.

1790 Treaty concluded with the Creeks.
 First census taken; Population of the United States, 3,929,326.
 The territory south of the Ohio ceded to the United States, and a territorial government erected therein.
 The present Constitutions of Pennsylvania and South Carolina established.
 September 30, General Harmar defeated.
 December 6, Kentucky authorized to form a State Constitution.
 Died this year, Benjamin Franklin, William Livingston, and General Putnam.

1791 February 18, Vermont admitted into the Union.
 March 3, Bank of the United States incorporated.
 Mint established by Congress.
 Revenue of the United States, \$4,771,200.
 Expenditure, \$3,797,436.
 Exports from New-York, \$2,505,465.
 Militia of South Carolina, 24,435.
 November 4, St. Clair defeated.

1792 June 1, Kentucky admitted into the Union.
 The present Constitutions of Delaware and New-Hampshire adopted.
 The Bank of Pennsylvania established.
 Exports from Charleston, \$2,917,979.
 Died this year, Henry Laurens, of S. Carolina, and General Burgoyne.

1793 March 3, Washington again inaugurated President, and Adams Vice-President.

A. D.

1793 April 29, the President issues a proclamation of neutrality.
 Yellow fever rages in Philadelphia.
 The taxables of Pennsylvania amount to 91,177.
 Those of Philadelphia to 7,088.
 Exports this year, twenty-six millions.
 Died this year, John Hancock, Arthur Lee, Roger Sherman, and John Manly.

1794 A naval armament fitted out against the Algerines.
 An insurrection breaks out in the western part of Pennsylvania.
 An embargo laid for thirty days.
 August 20, General Wayne defeats the Indians at the Miami.
 October, Western insurrection suppressed.
 November 19, Treaty of Commerce, &c. concluded with Great Britain.
 Died this year, General Sullivan, Baron Steuben, Dr. Witherspoon, and Richard Henry Lee.

1795 Georgia passes an act for the sale of its western territory.
 Treaties concluded with Algiers, Spain, and the N. W. Indians.
 Exports, forty-seven millions of dollars.
 Richmond contains 4000 persons.
 Value of imports into Baltimore this year, 5,811,379 dollars.
 Died this year, General Marion, and President Stiles, of Yale College.

1796 June 1, Tennessee admitted into the Union.
 Washington declines a re-election.
 Albany contains 6021 inhabitants.
 Congress ratifies the British treaty.
 Died this year, Anthony Wayne, David Rittenhouse, and Samuel Huntington, formerly President of Congress.

1797 January, Treaty concluded with Tripoli.
 John Adams elected President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.
 June 5, new embassy sent to France.
 Exports above fifty-seven millions.

A. D.

1797 July, Congress declares the treaties with France annulled.
Yellow fever in Philadelphia.

1798 May, Congress passes an act for raising a provisional army.
July, Washington appointed Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief.
Transylvania University, in Kentucky, founded.
Great fires in Wilmington, (N. C.) in April and November of this year.
The yellow fever prevails in Philadelphia and New-York.

1799 A new embassy appointed to negotiate with France.
Treaties concluded with the bey of Tunis and king of Prussia.
February 10, Insurgente, French frigate, taken by the Constellation.
The American navy consists of 42 vessels, carrying 950 guns.
The seat of government of Pennsylvania removed to Lancaster.
The militia of the U. States amounted to 854,000.
December 14, George Washington died, aged 68.

1800 A convention with France concluded.
Population of the United States by the second census, 5,305,482.
May 30, provisional army disbanded.
The seat of government of the U. States removed to Washington.
The Mississippi territory erected into a separate government.
Vaccination introduced.
Indiana Territory constituted.
Constitution of Kentucky adopted.

1801 Thomas Jefferson chosen President, and Aaron Burr Vice-President.
Value of exports, upwards of ninety-three millions, and amount of duties 20,000,000 of dollars.
University of Athens, in Georgia, established.
June 10, War declared against Tripoli by Congress.

A. D.

1801 Two hundred newspaper establishments in the United States.

1802 Louisiana ceded to France by Spain.
New-Orleans closed against the United States.
Ohio admitted into the Union.
June 16, a treaty concluded with the Creek Indians
Merino sheep first brought into the United States.
Revenue of the United States fifteen millions.
Washington contains 4,350 persons.
Died this year, General Daniel Morgan, aged 66.

1803 Louisiana purchased from France.
Treaty concluded with the Indians at Fort Wayne,
by which two millions of acres are ceded to the
United States.
October 31, the frigate Philadelphia strikes on a rock
in the harbor of Tripoli, and is taken.
Died this year, Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts.

1804 Brown University, in Rhode Island, established.
The Middlesex Canal completed.
February 16, the Philadelphia frigate burnt by
American volunteers.
August, Tripoli bombarded by the Americans.
A great part of the town of Norfolk, (Va.) consumed
by fire.
Died this year, Major-General Schuyler, Alexander
Hamilton, and Doctor Priestley.

1805 Thomas Jefferson re-elected President, and George
Clinton chosen Vice-President.
April 27, Derne, in Africa, taken by General Eaton.
June, a treaty of Peace concluded with Tripoli.
A treaty concluded at Fort Industry with the Indians.
The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts founded.
Died, Lord Cornwallis.

1806 Disputes with Spain respecting the boundaries of
Louisiana, and with England and France respecting
neutral rights.
May, the British paper blockades commence.
November, the Berlin decree issued.
Joseph Pierce, an American citizen, killed by a shot
from a British frigate.

A. D.

1806 A convention concluded with England, but not ratified by the American government.

1807 January 27, Aaron Burr arrested for a conspiracy. June 22, the frigate Chesapeake attacked by a British vessel of war. British armed vessels forbidden to enter American ports. November 11, Orders in Council issued. December 17, the Milan decree issued. 22, a general embargo laid.

1808 Commodore Barron, of the Chesapeake, tried, and sentenced to be suspended for five years. Mr. Rose sent Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain.

1809 James Madison elected President, and George Clinton Vice-President. April 12, Congress passes an act for raising an additional force. April 23, treaty concluded with Erskine, the British Envoy, which Great Britain refuses to ratify. October, Mr. Erskine recalled, and succeeded by Mr. Jackson. November, Mr. Jackson dismissed by the President. The Embargo Law repealed.

1810 May 10, Non-Intercourse Law passed. Discussions continue with France and England. November 1, the Berlin and Milan decrees rescinded. Population of the United States, by the third census, 7,239,903.

1811 May, engagement between the President and Little Belt. Mr. Foster succeeds Mr. Erskine, as minister from England. Great tornado at Charleston. The Non-Intercourse Law rescinded as regards France. November 7, a body of Indians defeated at Tippecanoe by the Americans under General Harrison. The territory of Louisiana admitted into the Union. Reparation made by the British for the attack on the Chesapeake.

A. D.

1812 January 11, additional force of 35,000 men authorized.
 Loan of eleven millions authorized.
 Detachment of militia not exceeding 100,000 authorized.
 June 18, war declared against Great Britain by the United States.
 23, Orders in Council revoked.
 July 12, General Hull invades Canada.
 August 9, Battle of Brownstown.
 13, British ship-of-war Alert, taken by the Essex.
 Surrender of Fort Mackinaw.
 16, General Hull capitulates.
 19, Guerriere, British frigate, taken by the Constitution.
 September, General Harrison takes command of the North-Western army.
 3, attack on Fort Harrison.
 October 8, brigs Detroit and Caledonia taken by a party of American volunteers.
 13, unsuccessful attack on Queenstown by the American troops.
 14, abortive expedition of General Hopkins.
 17, British ship Frolic captured by American ship Wasp. Both vessels afterwards taken by the Poictiers, 74.
 25, Macedonian frigate taken by the United States.
 November, unsuccessful operations of General Smyth.
 December 29, Java, British frigate, taken by the Constitution.

1813 January, the army and navy ordered to be increased by Congress.
 13, General Winchester surprised and defeated by the enemy.
 February 23, British ship Peacock, taken by the Hornet.
 March 4, James Madison inaugurated President, and Elbridge Gerry Vice-President.
 April 15, Mobile taken by a body of the American army.
 27, York, in Upper Canada, taken.
 General Pike killed.

A. D.

1813 May, Fort Meigs besieged by the British. General Clay defeated.
 27, Fort George taken by the American troops.
 29, British defeated in an attempt on Sackett's Harbor.
 June 1, Chesapeake frigate taken by the British frigate Shannon.
 5, Generals Chandler and Winder taken prisoners at Stoney Creek.
 23, Admiral Cockburn defeated at Craney Island.
 June 24, Colonel Bœrstler taken.
 25, Hampton taken by the British.
 August 1, Fort Sandusky unsuccessfully attacked by the allied British and Indian force.
 14, United States' brig Argus taken by the British ship Pelican.
 September 4, British brig Boxer taken by United States' brig Enterprise.
 10, British squadron on Lake Erie taken by the Americans.
 October 5, British army defeated and taken by General Harrison.
 November 1, expedition against Montreal.
 11, battle of Williamsburg.
 19, Fort Niagara taken.

1814 February 23, mission to Gottenburg.
 March 20, frigate Essex taken by two British vessels.
 April 21, United States ship Frolic taken.
 28, Epervier taken by the Peacock.
 July 3, Fort Erie taken by General Brown.
 6, battle of Chippeway.
 25, battle of Bridgewater.
 August 9, attack on Stonington.
 15, battle of Fort Erie.
 24, battle of Bladensburg.
 Capture of Washington.
 September 1, Avon taken by the Wasp.
 11, British squadron on Lake Champlain captured by the American squadron under Commodore M'Donnough. Defeat of the British at Plattsburg.
 24, treaty of Peace signed at Ghent.

A. D.

1814 December 28, British repulsed at New-Orleans.

1815 January 1, second repulse of the British.
8, signal defeat of the British.

15, United States' frigate President taken by a British squadron.

February 17, treaty of Peace ratified.

20, Cyane and Levant taken by the Constitution.

War declared against the Algerines.

April, massacre of the American prisoners at Dartmoor, in England.

May, Commodore Decatur sails with a squadron to Algiers.

June 18, an Algerine frigate of 44 guns captured by the Guerriere.

August, the Franklin, 74, launched.

Treaty of Peace concluded with the Dey of Algiers.

1816 April, a national bank established by Congress, with a capital of thirty-five millions.

October, a treaty concluded by General Jackson with the Indians.

December, Indiana Territory admitted into the Union as a state.

1817 January 1, the United States' Bank opened for business at Philadelphia.

March 4, James Monroe inaugurated President, and D. D. Tompkins Vice-President.

December 11, the Mississippi territory admitted into the Union.

1818 War with the Seminole Indians commenced.

April, the Seminoles defeated and dispersed by General Jackson.

May 1, Arbuthnot and Armbrister tried, and afterwards executed by order of General Jackson.

28, General Jackson takes possession of Pensacola.

November, Pensacola restored to the Spaniards, by order of the American government.

December 4, Illinois territory admitted into the Union.

1819 The Arkansas territory organized by act of Congress.

February 23, a treaty for the cession of Florida, signed at Washington, and ratified by the United States.

May, the first steam-ship sails for Europe.

A. D.

1819 August, the King of Spain refuses to ratify the Florida treaty.
 23, Commodore Perry dies in the West Indies.
 December, the Alabama territory admitted into the Union.
 Population of the city and county of New-York, 119,657.

1820 Population of the United States, 9,625,734.
 Maine admitted into the Union as a state.
 American Colonization Society sent out their first colonists to Liberia.

1821 Missouri admitted into the Union as a state.
 Elias Boudinot, President of the American Bible Society, dies.
 Massacre of the Greeks at Scio.

1824 The Marquis de La Fayette visited the United States.
 American Sunday School Union instituted at Philadelphia.

1825 March 4, John Quincy Adams inaugurated President of the United States.
 American Tract Society instituted in New-York.

1826 July 4, the Ex-Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died.
 American Temperance Society instituted at Boston.
 American Home Missionary Society organized.

1829 March 4, Andrew Jackson inaugurated President of the United States.

1830 An act passed by Congress, to remove the Indians residing in any of the states or territories to the west of the Mississippi.
 Population of the United States, 12,866,020.

1832 The United States visited with the Cholera.

1833 Andrew Jackson commences his second term as President of the United States.
 May 20, Death of General Lafayette.
 Removal of the government deposits, from the United States Bank to the state banks.
 Chickasaws and Choctaws emigrate.

1835 Sept. Wisconsin made a territory.
 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
 Specie circular.

A. D.

Great fire in New York.

1835-7 Mania for land speculation.

Dec. 31, General Clinch's battle of the Withlacoochee.

1836 February 29, General Gaines's battle.

May, the Creeks make war upon the whites.

1837 Michigan admitted into the Union.

March 4, Van Buren inaugurated.

Great pecuniary distress.

May 10, the banks stop specie payments.

1838 Canadians revolt, and are aided by the Americans.

1841 March 4, Wm. H. Harrison inaugurated.

April 4, death of President Harrison.

1843 August 5, great flood and tornado at Philadelphia and various parts of the United States.

QUESTIONS ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

1. Can you mention in order the events that occurred in the American history, from 1492 to 1607?
2. From 1607 to 1620, mentioning the year in which each event occurred?
3. From 1620 to 1650, in the same manner?
4. From 1650 to 1732?
5. From 1732 to 1760?
6. From 1760 to 1776?
7. Mention the principal events of '76 in order.
8. In the same manner, the events of '77.
9. The events of '78.

[In the same manner, let the pupil be questioned to the end of the table.]

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	February.
Waterville Medical School,	Waterville,	1st Th. March.
N. Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	2 weeks aft. Com.
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Burlington,	2d Wed. Sept.
Vt. Academy of Medicine.	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.
Mass. Med. School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	3d Wed. Oct.
Berkshire Med. Inst. Wms. Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. Sept.
Medical School, Yale College,	New-Haven,	last week in Oct.
Col. Phys. and Surgeons, N. York,	New-York,	1st Mond. Nov.
Col. Phys. and Surg., West. Dist.	Fairfield,	
Med. Dep. Jef. Col., Canonsburg,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. Nov.
Medical Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. Oct.
Medical Dep. Columbian College,	Dist. Columbia,	1st Mond. Nov.
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia,	Charlottesville,	September.
Medical Col., Charleston, S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. Nov.
Medical Col. Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. Nov.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Min.	Ch. or Cong.	Communi-cants.	Population. Estimate.
Calvinistic Baptists,.....	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,743,453
Methodist Episcopal Church,.....	1,777		476,000	2,600,000
Presbyterian, <i>General Assembly</i> ,.....	1,801	2,253	182,017	1,800,000
Congregationalists, <i>Orthodox</i> ,.....	1,000	1,381	140,000	1,260,000
Protestant Episcopal Church,.....	558	922		600,000
Universalists,.....	150	300		500,000
Roman Catholics,.....			784	800,000
Lutherans,.....	205	1,200	44,000	400,000
Christians,.....	200	800	25,000	275,000
German Reformed,.....	84	400	17,400	200,000
Friends, or Quakers,.....			462	200,000
Unitarians, <i>Congregationalists</i> ,.....	160	193		176,000
Associate and other Methodists,.....	350		35,000	175,000
Free-will Baptists,.....	300	400	16,000	150,000
Dutch Reformed,.....	159	602	17,888	125,000
Mennonites,.....	200		30,000	120,000
Associate Presbyterians,.....	74	144	15,000	100,000
Cumberland Presbyterians,.....	50	75	8,000	100,000
Tunkers,.....	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free Communion Baptists,.....	30		3,500	30,000
Seventh-day Baptists,.....	30	40	2,000	20,000
Six-Principle Baptists,.....	25	30	1,800	20,000
United Brethren, or Moravians,.....	23	23	2,000	7,000
Millennial Church, or Shakers,.....	45	15		6,000
New Jerusalem Church,.....	30	28		5,000
Emancipators, <i>Baptists</i> ,.....	15		600	4,500
Jews, and others not mentioned,.....			150	50,000

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Place.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin College,	Brunswick, Me.	8,000	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, do.	4,500	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	6,000	1770
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	6,200	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	2,330	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, do.	1,000	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	44,000	1688
8	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	3,000	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	4,300	1821
10	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	6,000	1764
11	Yale,	New Haven, Con.	10,500	1700
12	Washington,†	Hartford, do.	2,000	1824
13	Wesleyan University,‡	Middletown, do.	3,000	1831
14	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	8,000	1754
15	Union,	Schenectady, do.	5,350	1795
16	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	2,500	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. and Theol.*	Hamilton, do.	1,600	1819
18	Geneva,†	Geneva, do.	1,200	1823
19	University of New York,	New York do.	.	1831
20	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	7,000	1746
21	Rutgers,	N. Brunswick, do.	3,000	1770
22	University of Pennsylvan.	Philadelphia, Penn.	2,000	1755
23	Dickinson,‡	Carlisle, do.	3,000	1833
24	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	1,000	1802
25	Washington,	Washington, do.	2,400	1806
26	Allegheny,‡	Meadville, do.	8,000	1833
27	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	225	1819
28	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, do.	500	1832
29	Lafayette,	Easton, do.	425	1832
30	Marshall,	Mercersburg, do.	.	1836
31	Newark,	Newark, Del.	600	1833
32	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	2,700	1784
33	St. Mary's,‡	Baltimore, do.	12,000	1799
34	Mount St. Mary's,‡	Emmetsburg, do.	7,000	1830
35	Mount Hope,	Near Baltimore, do.	.	1832
36	Georgetown,‡	Georgetown, D. C.	12,000	1789
37	Columbian,*	Washington, do.	4,000	1821
38	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	3,600	1693
39	Hampden Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co.	5,000	1783
40	Washington,	Lexington, do.	1,500	1812
41	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	15,000	1819
42	Randolph Macon,‡	Boydtown, do.	.	1832
43	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel-Hill, N. C.	3,000	1791
44	Davidson,	Mecklenburg Co. do.	.	1837
45	College of South Carolina,	Columbia, S. C.	10,000	1804
46	University of Georgia,	Athens, Geo.	4,500	1785
47	Oglethorpe,	Midway, do.	.	1838

[Table continued on page 84.]

	Name.	Place.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Found- ed.	
48	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	3,500	1828	
49	Lagrange,†	Lagrange,	200	1831	
50	Spring Hill,‡	Spring Hill,	do.	1830	
51	Jefferson,	Washington,	2,000	1802	
52	Oakland,	Oakland,	do.	1831	
53	Mississippi,	Clinton,	1,000	1830	
54	Kemper,	Kemper Co.	do.		
55	Louisiana,	Jackson,	1,200	1825	
56	Jefferson,	St. James Par.	1,008	1831	
57	Greenville,	Greenville,	4,000	1794	
58	Washington,	Washington Co.	500	1794	
59	University of Nashville,	Nashville,	2,200	1806	
60	East Tennessee,	Knoxville,	3,000	1807	
61	Jackson,	Near Columbia,	1,250	1830	
62	Transylvania,	Lexington,	2,400	1798	
63	St. Joseph's,‡	Bardstown,	5,000	1819	
64	Centre,	Danville,	1,600	1822	
65	Augusta,†	Augusta,	2,000	1825	
66	Cumberland,	Princeton,	500	1825	
67	Bacon,*	Georgetown,	1,200	1836	
68	St. Mary's,‡	Marion Co.	do.	1822	
69	University of Ohio,	Athens,	Ohio.	1,300	1821
70	Miami University,	Oxford,	do.	1,618	1809
71	Franklin,	New Athens,	do.	500	1825
72	Western Reserve,	Hudson,	do.	3,500	1826
73	Kenyon,†	Gambier,	do.	4,643	1826
74	Granville,*	Granville,	do.	3,000	1832
75	Marietta,	Marietta,	do.	3,000	1832
76	Oberlin Institute,	Oberlin,	do.	do.	1834
77	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati,	do.	do.	1819
78	Woodward,	Cincinnati,	do.		
79	Indiana,	Bloomington,	Ind.	600	1827
80	South Hanover,	South Hanover,	do.	do.	1829
81	Wabash,	Crawfordsville,	do.	do.	1833
82	Illinois,	Jacksonville,	Ill.	1,500	1830
83	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton,	do.	1,000	1835
84	M'Kendrean,†	Lebanon,	do.	do.	1834
85	M'Donough,	Macomb,	do.	do.	1837
86	University of St. Louis,‡	St. Louis,	Mo.	7,500	1829
87	St. Mary's,	Barrens,	do.	6,000	1830
88	Marion,	New Palmyra,	do.	1,000	1831
89	Columbia,	Columbia,	do.	do.	1835
90	St. Charles,†	St. Charles,	do.		
91	Fayette,	Fayette,	do.		
92	Michigan University,	Ann Arbour,	Mich.	do.	1837
93	Marshall,				

Remarks —The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the Baptists; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (‡) *Catholics*.

Which is the oldest university in the United States? The next oldest? In what years were these founded? Which has the largest library? The next largest? What universities or colleges are in your state?

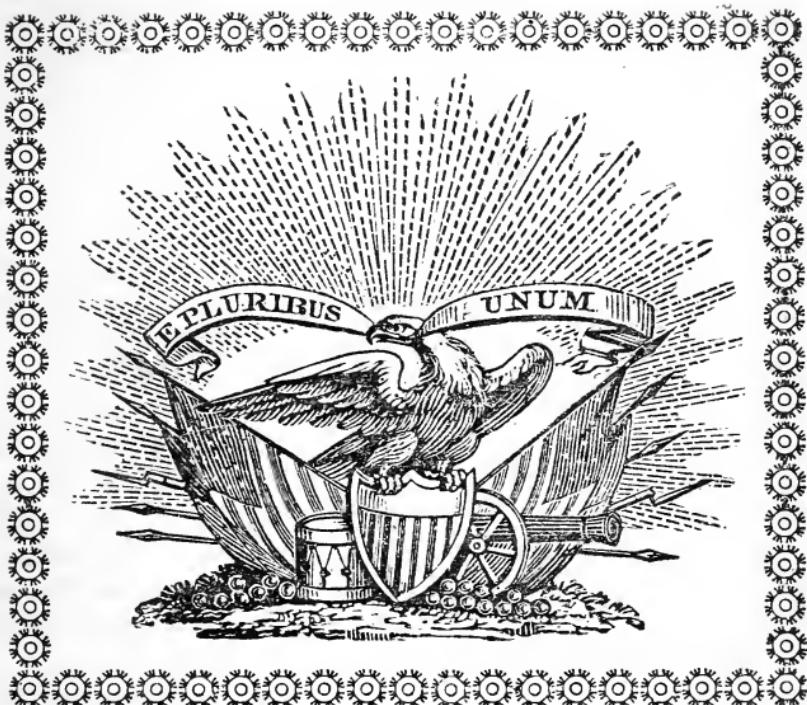
TABULAR VIEW OF EDUCATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The number of *Academical* Students in the United States is here estimated at 3,475; Theological Students, 663; Legal, 130; Medical, not far from 2,000. They belong to the several States as here apportioned.

<i>American States.</i>	No. of Stud.	Proportion to Inhab.
Massachusetts, - - - - -	770	1 792
Connecticut, - - - - -	327	1 960
New Hampshire, - - - - -	241	1 1,118
Vermont, - - - - -	186	1 1,509
Maine, - - - - -	238	1 1,611
New Jersey, - - - - -	193	1 1,661
South Carolina, - - - - -	325	1 1,789
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	688	1 1,928
New York, - - - - -	986	1 1,940
Rhode Island, - - - - -	50	1 1,944
Maryland, - - - - -	175	1 2,554
Virginia, - - - - -	457	1 2,650
Kentucky, - - - - -	249	1 2,766
Georgia, - - - - -	173	1 2,985
Mississippi, - - - - -	45	1 3,040
North Carolina, - - - - -	233	1 3,170
Tennessee, - - - - -	211	1 3,245
Ohio, - - - - -	285	1 3,290
Louisiana, - - - - -	46	1 3,335
Delaware, - - - - -	23	1 3,336
Alabama, - - - - -	84	1 3,634
Missouri, - - - - -	28	1 5.003
Indiana, - - - - -	65	1 5,101
Illinois, - - - - -	28	1 5,624

TABULAR VIEW OF EDUCATION—Continued.

<i>European Countries.</i>	No. of Stud.	Proportion to Inhab.	
Scotland, - - - - -	3,249	1	683
Baden, - - - - -	1,399	1	816
Saxony, - - - - -	1,360	1	1,040
England, - - - - -	10,549	1	1,132
Hanover, - - - - -	1,203	1	1,303
Bavaria, - - - - -	2,593	1	1,312
Tuscany, - - - - -	909	1	1,402
Spain, - - - - -	9,867	1	1,414
Prussia, - - - - -	6,236	1	1,470
Wurtemberg, - - - - -	887	1	1,731
Sweden and Norway, - - - - -	2,687	1	1,732
Portugal, - - - - -	1,604	1	1,879
Netherlands, - - - - -	2,998	1	1,979
Sardinia, - - - - -	1,722	1	2,420
Switzerland, - - - - -	767	1	2,655
Denmark, - - - - -	578	1	3,342
Naples and Sicily, - - - - -	2,065	1	3,590
Austria, - - - - -	8,584	1	3,760
France, - - - - -	6,196	1	5,140
Ireland, - - - - -	1,254	1	5,767
Russia, - - - - -	3,626	1	15,455
<i>Sections of the United States.</i>			
Eastern States, - - - - -	1,748	1	1,118
Middle States, - - - - -	1,995	1	1,844
Southern States, - - - - -	1,485	1	2,612
Western States, - - - - -	957	1	3,516
United States, - - - - -	6,185	1	2,078
<i>Sections of European Countries.</i>			
England, - - - - -	10,549	1	1,132
Portugal, - - - - -	1,604	1	1,879
Switzerland, - - - - -	767	1	2,655
Naples and Sicily, - - - - -	2,065	1	3,590
Western Europe, - - - - -	69,634	1	2,285



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident ;—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving

their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained ; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to

cause others to be elected ; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valua-

ole laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States

of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New-Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts-Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode-Island, &c.

STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New-York.

WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New-Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARKE.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,

GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEORGE READ,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL,
of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, Jr.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON

North Carolina.

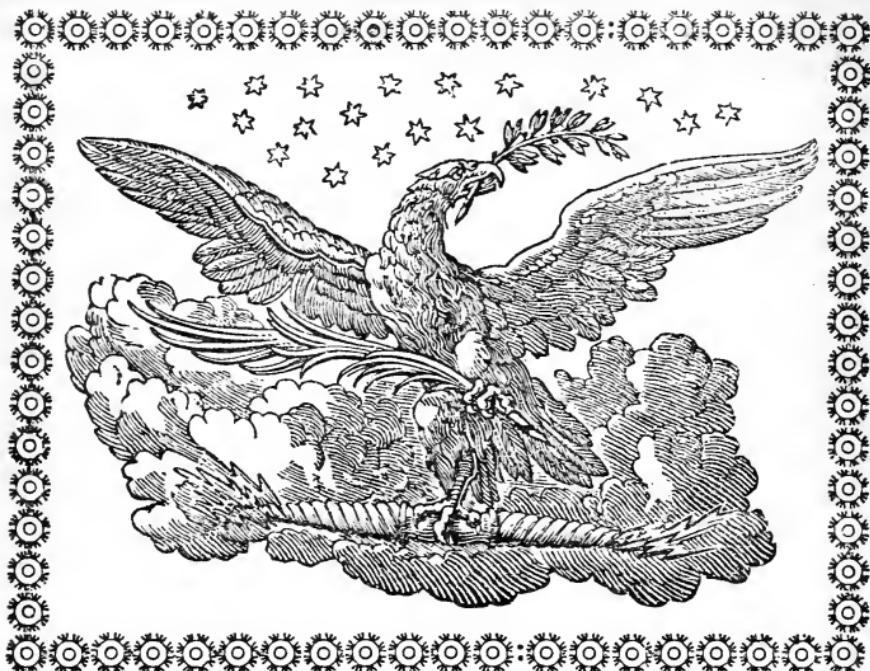
WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN,

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr.
THOMAS LYNCH, Jr.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BURTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.



CONSTITUTION
OF
THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—SECTION I.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the

several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within the three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New-Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three *Massachusetts* eight; *Rhode-Island* and *Providence Plantations* one; *Connecticut* five; *New-York* six; *New-Jersey* four; *Pennsylvania* eight; *Delaware* one; *Maryland* six; *Virginia* ten; *North-Carolina* five; *South-Carolina* five; and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the

second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States
 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:
10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:
11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:
12. To provide and maintain a navy:
13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:
14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:
15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:
16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:— and,
17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the treasury

of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate, and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the

choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. *No. 3 has been annulled and supplied.*

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president: neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive depart-

ments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The

judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed in any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason: but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

1. The United States shall guaranty to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

4. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

Signed by 40 individuals, from the 13 different states.

AMENDMENTS
TO
THE CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. 2. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy.

ardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation: to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Art. 12. § 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and

transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

QUESTIONS
ON THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Of what branches does the congress of the United States consist ?
2. Of what is the house of representatives composed ?
3. What are the qualifications necessary for a representative ?
4. What number of inhabitants sends a representative to congress ?
5. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, how are they to be filled ?
6. Of what persons is the senate composed ?
7. In what manner, and for how long a period, are the senators chosen ?
8. Into how many classes are the senators divided ?
9. How often are the seats of these classes vacated ?
10. When vacancies in the senate happen during the recess of the legislature of any state, how are they to be filled ?
11. What age must a senator have attained ?
12. How many years must he have been a citizen of the United States ?
13. Who is the president of the senate ?
14. How often does congress assemble ?
15. What day is fixed for its meeting ?
16. From what fund are the members of congress compensated ?
17. When a bill has passed the house of representatives and the senate, to whom must it be presented before it becomes a law ?
18. What must the president do ?
19. If the bill is returned without the signature of the president, what course is to be pursued by congress ?
20. What is a necessary qualification of the president, with regard to his place of birth ?
21. What must be his age ?

22. During how many years must he have resided within the country?

23. How many years do the president and vice-president hold their offices?

24. In what manner are they elected?

See Art. II. Sect. I. clause 2, and Art. 12 of the Amendments.

25. Who is to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service?

26. What is said in regard to the power of the president?

27. What in regard to his duty? Sect. III. Art. II.

28. For what crimes are the officers of the United States to be removed from office?

29. How is the judicial power vested?

30. In what does treason against the United States consist?

31. What form of government do the United States guaranty to every member of the great political family—the several states?

32. Against what injuries are they bound to protect each state?

33. What is said in regard to amendments?

34. What in regard to religion, freedom of speech and of the press? See Art. I. of the Amendments.

N. B. It would be well for the teacher to question his scholars on every article, section, and clause of the constitution, in addition to the questions asked in the book.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST
OF
OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES
SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

The following Chronological List of the principal Officers of the United States' Government, under the Constitution, compiled from authentic sources, may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference :

PRESIDENTS.

George Washington, of Virginia, appointed,	1789
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	1801
James Madison, of Virginia,	1809
James Monroe, of Virginia,	1817
John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts,	1825
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee,	1829
Martin Van Buren, of New-York,	1837
Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio,	1841
[Died April 4, 1841.]	
John Tyler, of Virginia, succeeds,	1841

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John Adams, of Massachusetts,	1789
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	1797
Aaron Burr, of New-York,	1801
George Clinton, of New-York,	1805
[Died April 20, 1812.]	
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts,	1812
[Died November 29, 1814.]	
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York	1817
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina,	1825
re-elected,	1829
Martin Van Buren, of New-York,	1833
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky,	1837
John Tyler, of Virginia,	1841

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	1789
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia,	1794
Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts,	1795
John Marshall, of Virginia,	1800
James Madison, of Virginia,	1808
Robert Smith, of Maryland,	1809
James Monroe, of Virginia,	1811
John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts,	1817
Henry Clay, of Kentucky,	1825
Martin Van Buren, of New-York,	1829
Edward Livingston, of Louisiana,	1831
Louis McLane, of Delaware,	1833

John Forsyth, of Georgia,	1834
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,	1841
Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia,	1843

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York,	1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut,	1795
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts,	1801
Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania,	1802
George W. Campbell, of Tennessee,	1813
Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania,	1814
William H. Crawford, of Georgia,	1817
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania,	1825
Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania,	1829
Lewis M'Lane, of Delaware,	1831
William J. Duane, Jr. of Pennsylvania,	1833
R. B. Taney, of Maryland,	1833
Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire,	1834
Thomas Ewing, of Ohio,	1841
Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, September	1841
John C. Spencer, of New-York,	1843

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts,	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts,	1795
James M'Henry, of Maryland,	
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts,	
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut,	
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts,	1801
William Eustis, of Massachusetts,	1809
John Armstrong, of New-York,	1813
William H. Crawford, of Georgia,	1815
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky,	1816
[Did not accept.]	
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina,	1817
James Barbour, of Virginia,	1825
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee,	1829
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee,	1831
Lewis Cass, of Michigan,	1831
Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina,	1837
John Bell, of Tennessee, March	1841
John C. Spencer, of New-York, Sepember	1841
James M. Porter, of Pennsylvania,	1843

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Note. This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being, prior to this date, a branch of the War Department.

George Cabot, of Massachusetts, appointed,	1798
Benjamin Stoddart, of Maryland,	1799
Robert Smith, of Maryland,	1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts,	1805
Paul Hamilton, of North Carolina,	1809
William Jones, of Pennsylvania,	1812
Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts,	1814
Smith Thompson, of New-York,	1816
Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey,	1824

John Branch, of North Carolina,	1829
Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire,	1831
Mahlon Dickerson, of New-Jersey,	1834
James K. Paulding, of New-York,	1838
George E. Badger, of North Carolina, March, 1841	
Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, September,	1841
David Henshaw, Massachusetts,	1843

POST-MASTERS GENERAL.

Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, appointed, 1789	
Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts,	1791
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia,	1791
Gideon Granger, of Connecticut,	1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio,	1814
John M'Lean, of Ohio,	1824
William T. Barry, of Kentucky,	1829
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky,	1835
John M. Niles, of Connecticut,	1840
Francis Granger, of New-York	1841
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, September, 1841	

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Jay, of New-York, appointed,	1786
William Cushing, of Massachusetts,	1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut,	1796
John Jay, of New-York,	1800
John Marshall, of Virginia,	1801
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland,	1836

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed, 1789	
William Bradford, of Pennsylvania,	1794
Charles Lee, of Virginia,	1795
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts,	1801
Robert Smith, of Maryland,	1805
John Breckenbridge, of Kentucky,	1806
Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware,	1807
William Pinckney, of Maryland,	1811
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania,	1814
William Wirt, of Virginia,	1817
John M'Pherson Berrien, of Georgia,	1829
R. B. Taney, of Maryland,	1831
Benjamin F. Butler, of New-York,	1833
Felix Grundy, of Tennessee,	1838
Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania,	1839
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky,	1841
Hugh S. Legaré, of South Carolina, September 1841	
John Nelson, of Maryland,	1843

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS
FROM THE CREATION OF THE WORLD,
TO THE YEAR 1830.

Note.—As Historians differ in regard to many of the events that occurred before the Christian era, it is not necessary that scholars should be required to state the precise date in the table, but merely the events as they occurred between certain periods: see questions at the end of the table.

B. C.

4004 The Creation of the World, according to the Hebrew text of the Scriptures.

3875 Cain murders Abel.

3017 Enoch translated to Heaven.

2348 Universal Deluge.

2247 The Building of Babel; the Dispersion of Mankind; and the Confusion of Languages.

2217 Nimrod supposed to have built Babylon, and founded the Babylonish Monarchy; and Assur to have built Nineveh, and founded the Monarchy of Assyria.

2188 Menes (in Scripture Misraim) founds the Monarchy of Egypt.

1996 The Birth of Abram.

1897 Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by fire from Heaven.

1896 Isaac born.

1836 Jacob and Esau born.

1823 Death of Abraham.

1716 Isaac dies.

1635 Joseph dies in Egypt.

1571 Moses born in Egypt.

1556 Cecrops founds the kingdom of Athens.

1546 Scamander founds the kingdom of Troy.

1520 Corinth built.

1493 Cadmus builds Thebes, and introduces Letters into Greece.

1491 Moses brings the Israelites out of Egypt.

1452 The Pentateuch, or five Books of Moses, written.

1451 The Israelites led into the land of Canaan by Joshua.

1434 Joshua dies.

B. C.

1207 Gideon, Judge of Israel.
 1193 The Trojan War begins.
 1184 Troy taken and burnt by the Greeks.
 1155 Samson born.
 1099 Samuel delivers Israel.
 1079 Saul, King of Israel.
 1055 David, King of Israel, begins his Reign.
 1004 Dedication of Solomon's Temple.
 980 Rehoboam and Jeroboam begin to reign over Israel.
 955 Abijah, king of Judah, dies, and Asa succeeds him.
 914 Jehoshaphat succeeds his father Asa—Ahab, Ahaziah, and Jehoram, reign over Israel.
 869 The City of Carthage built by Dido.
 752 The foundation of Rome, by Romulus.
 724 Hezekiah, tenth king of Judah.
 721 Salmanazar takes Samaria, and carries the Ten Tribes into captivity, which puts an end to the Israelitish Kingdom.
 711 Sennacherib, King of Assyria, invades Judea.
 708 Habakkuk prophesied.
 696 Manasseh, sixteenth King of Judah.
 658 Byzantium founded by Pausanias, King of Sparta.
 627 The Forty Years of Hezekiah began.
 610 Josiah slain.
 606 Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, and carries the Jews into captivity.
 601 End of the Assyrian Empire. Nineveh taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
 600 Jeremiah prophesied.
 599 Birth of Cyrus the Great.
 588 The Jewish Capital and Temple are burned to the ground.
 572 Nebuchadnezzar subdues Egypt.
 551 Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher, born.
 538 Babylon taken by Cyrus. End of the Babylonian Empire.
 536 Cyrus ascends the throne of Persia. He puts an end to the Jewish Captivity, which had lasted seventy years.
 534 Daniel prophesied.
 529 Death of Cyrus the Great.
 520 The Jews begin to build the second Temple, which is finished in four years.
 508 The first Alliance between the Romans and Carthaginians.
 504 Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians.

B. C.

490 The Battle of Marathon, in which Miltiades defeats the Persians.

488 The first Tribunes of the People created at Rome.

486 Xerxes succeeds his father, Darius, in the kingdom of Persia.

485 Coriolanus banished from Rome.

480 The Spartans, under Leonidas, slain at Thermopylæ.

— Naval Victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians, at Salamis.

476 Themistocles rebuilds Athens.

— A great Eruption at Ætna.

456 Cincinnatus, Dictator at Rome.

455 Commencement of the Seventy Prophetic Weeks of Daniel.

452 The two books of Chronicles, supposed to have been written at this time by Ezra.

431 The Peloponnesian War begins, which lasted twenty seven years.

430 The history of the Old Testament ends about this time.

— Malachi, the last of the Prophets.

422 Sanballat builds a Temple on Mount Gerizzim for Eleazar, his son-in-law.

418 Disturbances at Rome on account of the Agrarian Law.

409 Nchemiah dies.

404 Malachi prophesies.

403 Lysander takes Athens. Government of the Thirty Tyrants.

401 The younger Cyrus defeated by his brother Artaxerxes, and killed.

— Persecution and death of Socrates.

385 Rome taken by the Gauls, under Brennus.

356 Alexander the Great born at Pella, in Macedonia.

348 End of the Sacred War.

343 The War between the Romans and Samnites, which led to the Conquest of all Italy.

336 Philip murdered by Pausanias.

— Alexander the Great destroys Thebes.

332 Alexander conquers Egypt, and takes Tyre.

330 Darius Codomanus killed. End of the Persian Empire.

328 Alexander passes into India, defeats Porus, founds several cities, and penetrates to the Ganges.

— The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.

324 Alexander the Great dies at Babylon, at the age of thirty-three.

B. C.

320 Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews captives into Egypt.
 285 The Astronomical Era of Dionysius of Alexandria.
 283 The Library of Alexandria founded.
 280 Pyrrhus invades Italy.
 277 The translation of the Septuagint made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
 266 Silver money is coined at Rome for the first time.
 253 Manasseh chosen high priest of the Jews.
 241 End of the first Punic War.
 235 The Temple of Janus shut the first time since the reign of Numa.
 225 Great victory of the Romans over the Gauls.
 219 Hannibal takes Saguntum.
 218 The second Punic War begins.
 206 Gold first coined at Rome.
 203 The Carthaginians recall Hannibal to Africa.
 196 The battle of Zama, and end of the second Punic War.
 170 Antiochus Epiphanes takes and plunders Jerusalem.
 167 End of the kingdom of Macedon.
 166 Judas Maccabeus drives the Syrians out of Judea.
 149 The third Punic War begins.
 146 Corinth taken by the Consul Mummius.
 135 The History of the Apocrypha ends.
 — Antiochus besieges Jerusalem.
 103 Jugurtha starved to death at Rome.
 91 The War of the Allies against the Romans.
 82 Sylla perpetual Dictator. His horrible proscription.
 80 Julius Cæsar makes his first campaign.
 79 Cicero's first Oration for Roscius.
 72 Herod the Great is born.
 63 Victories of Pompey. He takes Jerusalem, and restores Hyrcanus to the government of Judea.
 62 Catiline's conspiracy quelled at Rome by Cicero.
 61 Pompey enters Rome in triumph.
 59 The first Triumvirate, Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar.
 55 Cæsar lands in Britain, and makes a short campaign.
 54 Cæsar invades Britain a second time, and conquers part of it.
 49 Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and marches to Rome.
 48 Battle of Pharsalia, in which Pompey is defeated.
 — The Alexandrian Library of 400,000 volumes burnt.
 45 The Kalendar reformed by Julius Cæsar, by introducing the Solar Year instead of the Lunar. The first Julian Year began January 1, 45 A. C.

B. C.

44 Julius Cæsar assassinated in the Senate-House, having killed 1,192,000 men.
 33 Mauritania reduced into a Roman Province.
 32 War declared by the Senate against Antony and Cleopatra.
 31 Battle of Actium, and end of the Roman commonwealth.
 — Octavius Emperor of Rome.
 19 Temple of Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod.
 10 The temple of Janus shut by Augustus for a short time.
 8 Augustus corrects an error of the Roman Kalendar.
 5 Augustus ordains a Census of all the people in the Roman Empire.
 4 JESUS CHRIST is born four years before the commencement of the vulgar era.

A. D.

9 The Roman Legions under Varus, destroyed in Germany.
 14 Tiberius Emperor of Rome.
 17 Twelve cities of Asia destroyed by an earthquake.
 26 John the Baptist preaches in Judea the coming of the Messiah.
 29 Jesus baptized in Jordan by John.
 33 JESUS CHRIST is crucified.
 — The conversion of St. Paul.
 37 Caligula Emperor of Rome.
 39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel.
 40 The name of Christians first given to the Disciples of Christ at Antioch.
 41 Claudius, Emperor of Rome.
 — Herod persecutes the Christians, and imprisons Peter.
 42 Sergius Paulus, proconsul, converted by St. Paul.
 44 St. Mark writes his Gospel.
 — Herod is smitten by an angel, and dies.
 50 London is founded by the Romans.
 — St. Paul preaches in the Areopagus at Athens.
 55 St. Luke writes his Gospel.
 64 The first persecution of the Christians raised by Nero.
 — Rome set on fire by Nero.
 67 Massacre of the Jews by Florus, at Cæsarea Ptolemais, and Alexandria.
 — St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
 — Josephus, the Jewish Historian, Governor of Galilee.
 70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
 78 A great pestilence at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day.
 79 Titus, Emperor of Rome.

A. D.

79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.

93 The Evangelist John banished to Patmos.

95 Dreadful persecution of the Christians at Rome, and in the provinces.

— St. John writes his Apocalypse, and his Gospel.

98 Trajan forbids the Christian assemblies.

108 St. Ignatius devoured by wild beasts at Rome.

115 The Jews in Cyreno murder 200,000 Greeks and Romans.

118 Persecution of the Christians renewed by Adrian, but afterwards suspended.

120 Adrian's wall built across Britain.

135 The Romans destroy 580,000 Jews in Judea.

137 Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem by the name of *Ælia Capitolina*.

154 Justin Martyr publishes his apology for the Christians.

168 A Plague over the known world.

177 Persecution of the Christians at Lyons.

189 The Saracens defeat the Romans. This people first mentioned in history.

191 A great part of Rome destroyed by fire.

195 Byzantium, besieged, surrenders to Severus.

202 The fifth persecution against the Christians, principally in Egypt.

217 Marcinus, Emperor of Rome.

222 The Roman Empire begins to decline.

225 Mathematicians allowed to teach publicly at Rome.

236 The sixth persecution of the Christians.

248 The secular games celebrated at Rome.

250 The seventh persecution of the Christians under Decius.

257 The eighth persecution of the Christians.

259 The Persians ravage Syria.

260 The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.

267 The Heruli invade and ravage Greece.

274 Silk first brought from India: the manufacture of it introduced into Europe by some monks, in 551; first worn by the clergy in England, in 1534.

276 Wines first made in Britain.

295 Alexandria; in Egypt, taken by Diocletian.

302 The tenth persecution of the Christians.

306 Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome. He stops the persecution of the Christians.

315 Crucifixion abolished.

A. D.

321 Observation of Sunday enjoined.

323 Constantine assembles the first general council at Nice, where the doctrines of Arius are condemned.

326 St. Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, introduces Monachism in the Roman Empire.

329 Constantine removes the Seat of Empire to Constantinople.

330 Dreadful persecution of Christians in Persia, lasting 40 years.

337 Death of Constantine. The Empire divided among his three sons.

— Constantine II., Constans, and Constantius, Emperors of Rome.

341 The Gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Foumentius.

361 Julian, Emperor of Rome. He abjures Christianity, is elected Pontifex Maximus, and attempts fruitlessly to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.

367 Gratian, Emperor of the West.

378 The Goths advance to the gates of Constantinople.

379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.

381 Second general council held at Constantinople.

383 The Huns overrun Mesopotamia; are defeated by the Goths.

384 Symmachus pleads the cause of Paganism against St. Ambrose, in the Senate.

410 Rome sacked and burnt by Alaric. Death of Alaric.

426 The Romans withdraw finally from Britain.

431 The third general council held at Ephesus.

432 Gospel preached in Ireland.

439 Generic the Vandal invades and plunders Italy.

— Carthage taken by the Vandals. Kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.

445 The Britons in vain solicit the Romans to assist them against the Picts and Scots.

451 The Saxons arrive in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa.

452 Foundation of the city of Venice.

472 Great Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, seen from Constantinople.

481 The Kingdom of France begins.

490 Ireland, called the Isle of Saints, famous for its schools.

493 Odoacer put to death by Theodoric.

497 Clovis and the Franks converted to Christianity.

504 The Eastern Empire makes peace with Cabades.

A. D.

508 Theodoric the Great defeats Clovis in the battle of Arles, and then makes peace with him.

510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the kingdom of the Franks.

511 Death of Clovis. Division of his kingdom among his four sons.

512 The Heruli allowed by Anastasius to settle in Thrace.

516 The computation of time by the Christian era introduced by Dionysius the Monk.

519 Justin restores the Orthodox Bishops, and condemns the Eutychians.

525 The Arian Bishops deposed by Justin, and this act highly resented by Theodoric.

529 The books of the Civil Law published by Justinian.

532 Great Insurrection at Constantinople, quelled with prodigious slaughter.

543 An earthquake all over the world.

550 Commencement of the kingdom of Poland, under Lechus.

551 The manufacture of Silk introduced into Europe.

571 Birth of Mahomet, the false prophet.

580 The Latin tongue ceases to be spoken in Italy about this time.

581 The city of Paris destroyed by fire.

609 The Jews of Antioch massacre the Christians.

616 Jerusalem taken by the Persians.

622 Flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina.

632 Death of Mahomet.

636 Jerusalem taken by Omar and the Saracens, who keep possession of it 463 years.

640 The Library of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, is burnt by the Saracens.

641 Constantine, Emperor of the East for a few months, poisoned by his step-mother.

643 The temple of Jerusalem converted into a Mahometan mosque.

653 The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus.

658 The Saracans obtain peace of the Emperor Constans, and agree to pay a yearly tribute.

660 Organs first used in churches.

663 Glass invented.

680 The sixth general council of Constantinople.

685 The Britons, totally subdued by the Saxons, retreat into Wales and Cornwall.

700 Cracow built.

A. D.

713 Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muce, the general of the Caliph Walid.

726 Leo forbids the worship of Images.

736 Leo persecutes the Monks.

737 Death of Pelagius, who preserved the Christian monarchy in Asturia.

748 The computing of years from the birth of Christ began to be used in history.

762 Almanzar builds Bagdat, and makes it the seat of the Empire of the Caliphs.

767 The Turks ravage Asia Minor.

772 Charlemagne, sole monarch of France.

779 Charlemagne conquers Navarre and Sardinia.

781 Irene re-establishes the worship of Images.

787 The Danes first land in England.

— The seventh general council, or second of Nice.

788 Irene puts to death her son, Constantine, and is proclaimed sole Empress.

797 Seventeen days of unusual darkness.

800 Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome.

816 The Eastern Empire ravaged by earthquakes, famine, conflagrations, &c.

827 Egbert unites the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy. Beginning of the kingdom of England.

845 The Normans plunder Hamburgh, and penetrate into Germany.

848 The Venitian fleet destroyed by the Saracens.

867 The Danes ravage England.

886 The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.

887 The Normans besiege Paris.

890 Alfred the Great composes his code of laws, and divides England into counties, hundreds, and tithings.

891 The first land-tax in England.

915 The University of Cambridge founded by Edward the Elder.

941 Arithmetic brought into Europe.

967 Antioch recovered from the Saracens by Nicephorus.

991 The Arabic numeral ciphers first introduced into Europe.

1000 Paper made of cotton rags, in use.

1005 Churches first built in the Gothic style.

1013 The Danes, under Sueno, get possession of England.

1017 Rain of the color of blood for three days, in Aquitaine

1025 Musical characters invented by Guido Aretino.

A. D.

1040 Macbeth usurps the throne of Scotland by the murder of Duncan.

1055 The Turks take Bagdat, and overturn the Empire of the Caliphs.

1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.

1066 William (the Conqueror) king of England.

1070 The Feudal Law introduced into England.

1076 Justices of the peace first appointed in England.

1079 Doomsday-book begun by William the Conqueror.

1080 Tower of London built.

1087 William II. (Rufus) king of England.

1095 The first Crusade to the Holy Land. Peter the Hermit.

1098 The Crusaders take Antioch.

1099 Jerusalem taken by Godfrey of Boulogne. The Knights of St. John instituted.

1100 Henry I. (Beaumont) king of England.

1110 Writing on paper made of cotton rags, common about this time.

1135 Stephen, king of England.

1137 The Pandects of the Roman law discovered at Amalphi.

1140 The Canon Law first introduced into England.

1141 Stephen, king of England, taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln by the troops of Matilda.

1143 He recovers his kingdom.

1147 The second crusade excited by St. Bernard.

1150 The study of the civil law revived at Bologna.

1151 The Canon Law is collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.

1156 Moscow in Russia founded.

1157 The Bank of Venice instituted.

1158 Interview between Henry II. and Malcolm IV., at Carlisle.

1163 London Bridge built the first time of stone.

1170 Paper made of linen rags.

1172 Conquest of Ireland, by Henry II.

1187 The city of Jerusalem taken by Saladin.

1202 The fourth Crusade sets out from Venice.

— Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians.

1204 The Inquisition established by Pope Innocent the Third.

1206 Henry, Emperor of Constantinople.

1208 London incorporated, obtains a charter for electing a Mayor and Magistrates.

1210 Crusade against the Albigenses, under Simon de Montfort.

A. D.

1215 Magna Charta signed by King John.
 — Court of Common Pleas established.

1220 Astronomy and Geography brought into Europe by the Moors.

1233 The houses of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, still thatched with straw.

1241 Tin mines discovered in Germany.

1254 Interregnum in the Empire of Germany, from the death of Conrad IV., in 1254, to the election of Rodolph, in 1273.

1258 Bagdat taken by the Tartars. End of the Empire of the Saracens.

1260 The Flagellants preach Baptism by Blood.

1261 The Greek Emperors recover Constantinople from the French.

1263 The Norwegians invade Scotland, and are defeated by Alexander III. in the battle of Largs.

1282 The Sicilian Vespers, when 8,000 French were massacred.

1283 The conquest of Wales, by Edward I.

1290 University of Lisbon founded.

1291 Ptolemais taken by the Turks. End of the Crusades.

1293 From this year there is a regular succession of English Parliaments.

1294 Parliaments established in Paris.

1299 Interregnum in Scotland for eight years. Sir William Wallace nobly supports the liberty of his country, defeats the English at Stirling, and drives them out of the kingdom.

1298 Silver spoons and cups very rare.
 — Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights.
 — Wine sold by the apothecaries as a cordial.

1302 Comyn and Fraser defeat the English thrice in one day.
 — The Mariner's Compass said to be discovered at Naples.

1304 Wallace betrayed, delivered up, and put to death by Edward I.

1307 The establishment of the Swiss Republics.
 — Coal first used in England.

1308 The seat of the Popes transferred to Avignon for seventy years.

1314 The Scots under Robert Bruce defeat the English under Edward II., at Bannockburn.

1319 The University of Dublin founded.

A. D.

1320 Gold first coined in Christendom.

1340 Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne

— Oil Painting invented by John Van Eyke.

— Copper Money first used in Scotland and Ireland.

1346 Battle of Cressy, won by Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the French.

1350 The Order of the Garter instituted by Edward III.

1357 Coals first brought to London.

1352 The Turks first enter Europe.

1356 The battle of Poictiers, in which John II. king of France, is taken prisoner, and afterwards brought to London.

1362 Law pleadings in England changed from French to English.

1365 Universities of Vienna and Geneva founded.

1381 Peace between Venice and Genoa.

— Bills of exchange first used in England.

1383 Cannon first used by the English in the defence of Calais.

1391 Cards invented in France, for the king's amusement.

1392 The Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portuguese.

1394 The Jews banished from France by Charles VI.

1405 The Canary Islands discovered.

1412 Algebra brought from Arabia into Europe.

— The University of St. Andrews, in Scotland, founded.

1415 John Huss condemned by the Council of Constance for heresy, and burnt.

1416 Jerome of Prague condemned by the same council, and burnt.

1420 The Island of Madeira discovered by the Portuguese.

1425 The court of sessions in Scotland instituted by James I.

1428 Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, compels the English to raise the siege of that town.

1436 Paris recovered by the French from the English.

1439 Reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.

1440 Invention of the art of printing, by John Guttenberg, at Strasburg.

1446 Great inundation of the sea in Holland.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.

— End of the English government in France.

1459 The art of engraving on copper invented.

1460 Battle of Wakefield, in which the Duke of York is killed.

1474 The Cape de Verd Islands discovered by the Portuguese.

A. D.

1479 Ferdinand and Isabella unite the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile.

1489 Maps and sea charts first brought to England.

1492 Hispaniola and Cuba discovered by Christopher Columbus.

1497 The Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, double the Cape of Good Hope, and sail to the East Indies.

1497 Sebastian Cabot lands in North America.

1500 Brazil discovered by the Portuguese.

1507 Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.

1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, whence vegetables were imported hitherto.

1514 Cannon bullets of stone still in use.

1517 The Reformation in Germany begun by Luther.

1521 Cortez completes the conquest of Mexico.

1522 The first voyage round the world performed by a ship of Magellan's squadron.

1534 The Reformation in England.

1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished 1611.

— About this time cannon began to be used in ships.

1539 Six hundred and forty-five religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.

1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot.

1543 Pins first used in England, before which time the ladies used skewers.

1552 Books of geography and astronomy destroyed in England, as being infected with magic.

— The book of common prayer established in England by act of Parliament.

1553 Lady Jane Grey beheaded.

1555 Many bishops burnt in England by Mary.

1560 Beginning of the civil wars in France.

— The reformation completed in Scotland by John Knox.

1561 Mary queen of Scots arrives in Scotland from France.

1563 Knives first used in England.

1568 Mary queen of Scots flees to England for protection.

1569 The earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, assassinated by Hamilton.

1572 The massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24.

1574 Socinus propagates his opinions.

— Don Sebastian, king of Portugal, invades Africa.

1576 The league in France formed against the Protestants.

A. D.

1579 Commencement of the republic of Holland, by the union of Utrecht.

1580 The world circumnavigated by Sir Francis Drake.

1582 The New Style introduced into Italy by Pope Gregory XIII., the 5th of October being counted the 15th.

1584 Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh.

1588 Manufacture of paper introduced into England.

1589 Coaches first introduced into England.

1591 University of Dublin erected.

1592 Presbyterian church government established in Scotland

1594 The Bank of England incorporated.

1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.

1600 The English East India Company established.

1602 Decimal Arithmetic invented at Bruges.

1605 The Gunpowder Plot discovered.

1607 Settlement of Jamestown, Virginia.

1608 Galileo discovers the satellites of Jupiter.

— Arminius propagates his opinions.

— Quebec founded.

1610 Hudson's Bay discovered.

1614 Logarithms invented by Napier.

— New-York settled.

1619 Discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey.

1620 The broad silk manufacture from raw silk, introduced into England.

— Copper Money first introduced into England.

— Settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1623 New-Hampshire settled.

1624 New-Jersey settled.

1625 The Island of Barbadoes the first English settlement in the West Indies.

1627 Delaware settled.

1633 Connecticut settled.

1634 Maryland settled.

1636 Rhode-Island settled.

1639 The first printing-press established in the American colonies.

641 The Irish rebellion, and massacre of the Protestants, October 23.

1642 Beginning of the civil war in England.

1643 Archbishop Laud condemned by the commons, and beheaded.

1649 Commonwealth of England begins.

1650 North and South Carolina settled.

A. D.

1651 The Quakers first appear in England.

1652 The Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope established.

— The first war between the English and Dutch.

1654 End of the commonwealth of England.

— The English, under admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica.

1660 Charles II. king of Great Britain.

1662 The Royal Society instituted in England.

1663 Charter of Carolina, and a colony settled soon after.

— The French Academy of Inscriptions instituted.

1665 Great plague in London.

1666 Tea first used in England.

— Great Fire in London.

— The Academy of Sciences instituted in France.

1678 The habeas corpus act passed in England.

1681 Pennsylvania settled.

1685 Duke of Monmouth beheaded.

1686 The Newtonian philosophy first published in England.

1688 Revolution in Britain. King James abdicates the throne, December 23.

1689 Episcopacy abolished in Scotland by King William.

1700 Yale College (Conn.) founded.

1702 The English and Dutch destroy the French fleet at Vigo.

— The French send colonies to the Mississippi.

1703 Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke, July 24.

1704 Peter the Great founds St. Petersburg.

— First newspaper published in America at Boston.

1707 The first British Parliament.

1726 Great earthquake at Palermo, August 21.

1727 Inoculation first tried on criminals with success.

1732 Washington born, Feb. 22.

1733 Georgia settled.

1737 First steamboat invented by Jonathan Hull.

1744 Commodore Anson completes his voyage round the world.

1745 Louisburg and Cape Breton taken by the British troops, June 6.

— The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, July.

1750 Academy of Sciences founded at Stockholm.

1752 New Style introduced into Britain, September 3, reckoned 14.

1754 Great eruption at Δ etna.

— Great earthquake at Constantinople and Cairo, Sept. 2.

1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1.

A. D.

1755 Defeat of Braddock.
 1756 War declared between Great Britain and France, May 18
 1759 General Wolfe takes Quebec in Canada, September 17.
 1760 Montreal and Canada taken by the British.
 1762 American Philosophical Society established at Philadelphia.
 1765 Stamp Act passed.
 1775 Battle of Lexington, 19th April.
 — Battle of Bunker's Hill in North America, June 17.
 1776 The Americans declare their Independence, July 4.
 — Battle of Long-Island, August 27.
 — New-York taken, in September.
 — Battle of Trenton, Dec. 25.
 1777 Battle of Brandywine, September 11.
 — Philadelphia taken, September 26.
 — Surrender of the British army under Burgoyne, at Saratoga, in the state of New-York, October 17.
 1780 Treachery of Arnold, September 22.
 1781 Battle of Cowpens, January.
 — Battle of Guilford, March 15.
 — Battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8.
 — Surrender of the British army under Cornwallis to the Americans and French at Yorktown in Virginia, October 19.
 1782 Articles of Peace, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Paris, November 30.
 — First English Bible printed in America at Philadelphia.
 — First Sunday School established in Gloucester, England, by Robert Raikes.
 1783 Peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, and the Independence of America declared, January 20.
 1788 Constitution of the United States adopted.
 1789 George Washington first President of the United States, April.
 1791 Vermont became a state.
 — First Sunday School in the United States commenced at Philadelphia.
 — Methodist Missionary Society instituted in England.
 1792 Kentucky became a State.
 — Baptist Missionary Society formed in England.
 1793 Queen of France condemned to death and beheaded, October 15.
 1795 The Cape of Good Hope taken by the British, Sept. 16
 1797 John Adams, President of the United States, March 4.

A. D.

1798 Ireland in open rebellion, May, June, &c.
 —— Admiral Nelson destroys the French fleet, in the battle of the Nile, August 1.

1799 George Washington dies, December 14.
 —— London Religious Tract Society.

1800 Union of Britain and Ireland.

1801 First meeting of the Imperial Parliament of Britain an Ireland, January.
 —— Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, March 4.

1804 British and Foreign Bible Society.

1805 Lord Nelson defeats the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, takes or destroys 19 ships of the line, and is killed in the battle, October 21.
 —— War between England and Spain.

1806 The British Parliament vote the abolition of the slave trade, June 10.

1808 Abolition of the slave trade in the United States of America, January 1.

1810 American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions formed; incorporated in 1812.
 —— Population of the United States, 7,239,903.

1811 Two hundred buildings and large quantities of goods burnt in Newburyport, Mass.
 —— An unusually large comet appeared, September 1.
 —— Richmond Theatre burnt, December 26.

1812 War against Great Britain declared by the United States, June 18.

1812 General Hull and his army taken prisoners in Canada, August 16.
 —— The French army enter Moscow, 14th September.
 —— British frigate Guerriere captured, August 29.
 —— do. do. Macedonian captured, October 26.
 —— do. do. Java captured, December 29.

1813 Commodore Perry captures the British squadron, on lake Erie, September 10.

1814 Napoleon Buonaparte dethroned, April 4, and banished to the island of Elba, for which he sails, April 28.
 —— City of Washington taken by the British, August 24.
 —— British squadron on lake Champlain captured by Commodore M'Donough, September 11.
 —— Pensacola taken by General Jackson, November 7.
 —— Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Ghent, December 24.
 —— The British repulsed at New-Orleans, December 28.

A. D.

1815 The British completely defeated, and General Packenham slain, at New-Orleans, January 8.
 — United States' frigate President taken by a British squadron, January 15.
 — Peace between Great Britain and the United States ratified, February 24.
 — American Education Society instituted at Boston.

1816 Deaf and Dumb, Society for the instruction of, instituted at Hartford, Connecticut, June 24th.
 — American Bible Society formed.
 — Indiana admitted into the Union as a State.

1817 United States' Bank opened for business at Philadelphia, January 1.
 — American Colonization Society for free blacks organized, January 1.
 — James Monroe, President of the United States, March 4.
 — Mississippi admitted into the Union as a State, December 11.

1818 Illinois admitted into the Union as a State, Dec. 4.
 — Commercial Treaties concluded between the United States on the one part, and Great Britain and Sweden on the other.
 — Alleghany College established.

1819 A treaty for the cession of Florida to the United States signed at Washington, February 23.
 — First steam-ship sails for Europe, May.
 — Alabama admitted into the Union as a State, December

1820 George III. King of England, dies, January 29.
 — George IV. succeeds to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland.
 — Maine admitted into the Union as a State.
 — The American Colonization Society sent out their first colonists to Liberia.
 — Population of the United States, 9,625,734.

1821 Missouri admitted into the Union as a State.
 — Napoleon Buonaparte dies at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, aged 52.
 — Elias Boudinot, President of the American Bible Society, dies.

1822 Columbia College established.
 — Massacre of Greeks at Scio.

1824 The Marquis de la Fayette visited the United States.
 — American Sunday School Union instituted at Philadelphia.

A. D.

- 1825 John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, March 4.
- American Tract Society instituted at New-York.
- 1826 The Ex-Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, July 4.
- American Temperance Society instituted at Boston.
- American Home Missionary Society organized.
- 1829 Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, March 4.
- 1830 An act passed, by Congress, to remove the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories to the west of the Mississippi.
- Fifth census of the United States taken. Number of the population, 12,850,240.
- George IV. King of England, dies, June 26.
- William IV. succeeds him.

QUESTIONS ON THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1. Can you mention, in order, the principal events that occurred from the creation of the world to the year B. C. 1451, when the Israelites were led into the land of Canaan by Joshua ?
2. In the same manner mention the events that occurred, from the latter date to the foundation of Rome in the year B. C. 753.
3. From the building of Rome to the prophesying of Jeremiah in the year B. C. 600.
4. From the year 600 to the year 480 when the battle of Thermopylæ occurred.
5. From the year 480 to Malachi, the last of the prophets, 430.
6. Can you mention the principal events that occurred from 430 to 350 ?
7. From 350 to 283 ?
8. From 283 to 106, when gold was first coined at Rome ?
9. From 206 to 103 ?
10. From 103 to 48, battle of Pharsalia ?
11. From 48 to 4, birth of Jesus Christ ?

12. Can you mention the principal events, in the order in which they occurred, from the birth of Christ to the year A. D. 100 ?

13. From the year 100 to 200 ?

14. From 200 to 300 ? and so on to the year 1700 when the periods may be shortened.

15. From 1700 to 1750 ?

16. From 1750 to 1776 ?

17. From 1776 to 1789 ?

18. From 1789 to 1800 ?

19. From 1800 to 1810 ?

20. From 1810 to 1815 ?

21. From 1815 to 1820 ?

22. From 1820 to 1830 ?

QUESTIONS

ON THE

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE TABLE.

1. When, and by whom; were letters first introduced into Greece ?

2. When did Habakkuk prophesy ?

3. When did Jeremiah prophesy ?

4. When did Daniel prophesy ?

5. About what time does the history of the Old Testament end ?

6. Who was the last of the prophets ?

7. When and where was silver money first coined ?

8. When and where was gold first coined ?

9. When does the history of the apocrypha end ?

10. When was Jesus Christ born ?

11. When was he crucified ?

12. When did St. Matthew write his Gospel ?

13. When did St. Mark write his ?

14. When did St. Luke write his ?

15. When did St. John write his Apocalypse and Gospel ?

16. When was the manufacture of silk introduced into Europe ?

17. When did Mahomet, the false prophet, die ?

18. Who were organs first used in churches ?
19. In what year was glass invented ?
20. When was writing on paper, made of cotton rags, common ?
21. When was paper first made of linen rags ?
22. Until what year was wine sold only by the apothecaries, as a cordial ?
23. When, and by whom, was oil painting invented ?
24. When, and by whom, was gunpowder invented ?
25. When, and by whom, was the art of printing invented ?
26. About what time did cannon begin to be used in ships ?
27. When were knives first used in England ?
28. When were coaches first introduced into England ?
29. When was inoculation first tried on criminals with success ?
30. When was the end of the French war ?
31. Mention, in order, the principal events of the American Revolution.
32. When did the revolutionary war end ?
33. When was the late war declared ?
34. Relate the principal events of the late war, in order.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, &c.

IN

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Question. What is meant by a Science?

Answer. A Science is a system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending its doctrine, reason, and theory; without any immediate application of it to the uses of life.

Q. What is an Art?

A. An Art is a collection of rules and precepts, for doing a thing with certainty, ease, and accuracy.

Science is knowledge in theory; *Art* is knowledge in practice. Botany is a *science*; Gardening, an *art*.

Q. How are the Arts divided?

A. The Arts are divided into *liberal* and *mechanical*.

Q. What are the Liberal Arts?

A. The Liberal Arts are those that are ingenious, and cultivated without any immediate regard to the profit arising from them; as, poetry, music, and painting; rhetoric, grammar, and sculpture.

Q. What are the Mechanic Arts?

A. The Mechanic Arts are those wherein the hand and body are more concerned than the mind, and which are cultivated for the sake of the profit arising from them: as, cabinet making, ship-building, turnery, weaving, masonry, and the like; popularly known by the name of *trades*.

Q. What are the principa' Sciences?

A. The principal Sciences are theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence; physic, rhetoric, grammar, poetry, and mathematics.

THEOLOGY is the science which instructs us in the knowledge of God, and Divine things, and teaches us the manner in which we should serve our Creator.

RELIGION is that worship and homage which man owes to God, as his Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer.

Religion is founded on the existence of a *Supreme Being*, who requires the love, service, and adoration of his creatures.

PHILOSOPHY, properly speaking, is the *Science of Wisdom*; or, it is the employment of the human mind in examining and explaining the nature, modifications and effects of *matter*, the principles of *morality*, the operations of *reason*, and the properties of *abstract or immaterial things*. This last, is called *metaphysics*.

PHYSICS, or Natural Philosophy, treat of the nature or modifications of matter, and explain the various phenomena of the material world.

MECHANICS is a science which considers motion and moving bodies, their nature and laws, with the effect of mechanic powers and their various combinations, in the construction of machines or engines.

HYDROSTATICS is that science which treats of the weight and action of fluids.

HYDRAULICS teach us how to estimate the swiftness and force of fluids in motion. All water works, mills, pumps, &c. come under the notice of hydraulics.

PNEUMATICS treats of the mechanical properties of elastic or aerial fluids: such as their weight, density, compressibility, and elasticity.

ELECTRICITY, or the electric fluid, is an exceedingly subtile fire which pervades all nature, and produces the most singular and extraordinary phenomena.

THE AURORA BOREALIS is an extraordinary, luminous meteor, showing itself in the night after a dry season, chiefly in the northern parts of the atmosphere; and, hence, the vulgar give it the name of *northern lights*, or *streamers*.

THE IGNUS FATUUS is a common ignited meteor; chiefly seen at night, in meadows, marshes, and other moist places. It is known among the vulgar by the appellations, *Will-with-a-wisp*, and *Jack-with-a-lantern*.

MINERALOGY treats of all fossil bodies; as, gold, silver, iron, tin, lead, and coal; besides the various kinds of stone: as, marble, diamonds, the loadstone, &c.

ARCHITECTURE is the art of building or erecting edifices: it is of three kinds; Civil, Military, and Naval.

SCULPTURE is the art of cutting or carving wood and stone into images; and of fashioning wax, earth, plaster, &c. to serve as models, or moulds for the casting of metal-line figures.

STATUARY is a branch of Sculpture, employed in making statues.

ETHICS, or MORAL PHILOSOPHY, is the science of morals, or of manners and duty, in all our intercourse with our fellow-men; whether in public or private life.

JURISPRUDENCE is the science of what is just and unjust; or the knowledge of the laws, rights, customs, and ordinances, necessary for the administration of justice.

LOGIC is the science of correct thinking; or, it is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and in the communication of it to others.

OPTICS is that science which explains the nature and laws of vision; whether natural, as performed by the eye; or, artificial, as effected by instruments.

MATHEMATICS is a science that contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

GEOMETRY is a science teaching the mensuration of quantity, extension, and magnitude; that is, of lines, surfaces, and solids.

METAPHYSICS may be considered as the *Science of mind*. It contemplates the nature and properties of abstract qualities, and of immaterial or spiritual beings; as, *Deity, the soul, angels, intellect, &c.*

ASTRONOMY is a mixed, mathematical science; teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

CHRONOLOGY is the science of computing time, distinguishing its parts, and ascertaining the true period of events.

MYTHOLOGY is the history and explication of the fabulous gods and heroes of the heathen world.

PHYSIC, or Medicine, is the knowledge of those things, by the application of which, the body is either preserved in a healthy state, or restored thereto when disordered.

ANATOMY is the art of dissecting the solid parts of the human body; in order to discover their structure and economy, their office and use, and their concern in health or in disease.

SURGERY is a branch of the healing art, and consists in manual operations, by the aid of suitable instruments, for the cure of wounds, dislocations, fractures, tumors, ulcers, and the like.

PHARMACY teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

CHEMISTRY is that science which teaches us how to ascertain the nature and properties of bodies.

BOTANY, or PHYTOLOGY, is a science that describes the nature, kinds, and properties of herbs, plants, and vegetables of all sorts.

POLITY is the art of conducting the affairs of public *society* or *community*, so as to procure and preserve the interest and happiness of the *whole*, and each *individual*, in the highest degree possible.

HERALDRY is the art of *blazoning a coat of arms* in proper colors and metals.

RHETORIC AND ORATORY.

Q. What is *Rhetoric* ?

A. *Rhetoric* or *Oratory*, is the art of speaking justly, methodically, and elegantly upon any subject, so as to please, persuade, and instruct. A speech made or delivered according to the rules of this art, is called an *oration*, and the speaker, an *orator*.

Q. How many parts has an *Oration* ?

A. An *Oration* has five parts, viz:—the Exordium, Narration, Confirmation, Refutation, and Peroration.

Q. What is the *Exordium* ?

A. The *Exordium*, or Preamble, is the beginning of the Oration, designed to secure the attention of the hearers, gain their good opinion, and give them a general idea of the subject. It should be brief, modest, and perspicuous.

The *Narration* is a recital of facts as they occurred, or are supposed to have occurred. It should be made as probable, perspicuous, interesting, and concise as possible.

The *Confirmation* is the establishing of the truth, or proposition, as advanced in the Narration.

The *Refutation*—which should ever be lively and pungent—is the repelling of the arguments of the opposing party, by showing them to be false, unsound, or inconclusive.

The *Peroration*, or conclusion, recapitulates the principal arguments, in a concise, forcible, and impressive manner, so as to excite the feelings, and awaken love, pity, or hatred.

TROPES OR FIGURES.

Q. What do *Tropes* or *Figures of Speech* denote?

A. *Tropes* or *Figures of Speech* always denote some departure from simplicity of expression. They exhibit ideas in a manner more vivid and impressive than could easily be done by plain language.

Q. Can you enumerate these figures?

A. Yes—the principal Tropes or Figures are—*Personification*, *Apostrophe*, *Simile*, *Metaphor*, *Allegory*, *Irony*, *Hyperbole*, *Climax*, *Antithesis*, *Metonymy*, and *Syneodoche*.

Please to explain each of these figures.

Personification is the bestowing of sensation, life, or action, upon things inanimate.

The *Apostrophe* bestows an *ideal presence* upon real persons who are either dead or absent. It addresses them as if actually present.

A *Simile* is a comparison by which any thing is illustrated. This figure, equally familiar and beautiful, discovers resemblances, real or imaginary, between objects or actions, which in their general nature are dissimilar.

A *Metaphor* is the putting of a word to a use which, in its original import, it does not admit.

A *Metaphor* in borrow'd words compares,
As, for *excess*, we say—a *flood* of tears.

An *Allegory* is a continued metaphor; or it is a figurative representation in which something is intended, differently from what is expressed by the words literally taken; as,

Venus (love) grows cold without *Ceres* (bread) and *Bacchus*, (wine.)

I've pass'd the *shoals*; fair *gales* now *swell* my hopes.

Irony, dissembling with an air,
Means otherwise than words declare.

Hyperbole soars high, or creeps too low;
Exceeds the truth, things wonderful to show.

A *Climax*, or gradation, is a figure in Rhetoric, which gradually increases the representation till it reaches its highest point of interest or importance.

An *Antithesis* is a figure which strengthens language, argument, or representation, by *opposition* or *apposition*.

Metonymy is the putting of the *cause* for the *effect*, or the *effect* for the *cause*; the *container*, for the *contained*; or the *sign* for the thing *signified*.

A *Synecdoche* puts *a part* for *the whole*, *the whole* for *a part*.

POETRY.

Q. What is Poetry?

A. Poetry is a species of composition, made according to certain harmonious measures, or proportions of time and sound.

Q. What is a Poem?

A. A Poem is a complete or finished piece of Poetry: as Homer's Iliad.

Q. What is Rhyme?

A. Rhyme is that kind of Poetry in which the terminating sound of one line agrees with that of another; as,

Soon as we draw our infant breath,
The seeds of sin grow up for death.

Q. What is Blank Verse?

A. Blank Verse, like other Poetry, is measured, but does not rhyme.

Q. What is meant by *measure*, in Poetry?

A. The term *measure*, in Poetry, means the number of syllables, or of feet, contained in a line.

Q. What is Pastoral Poetry?

A. Pastoral Poetry is that which describes a shepherd's life, or the life of rural nymphs and swains.

Q. What is an Elegy?

A. An Elegy is a mournful poem, or funeral song.

Q. What is Lyric Poetry?

A. Lyric Poetry is that which is generally used in the composition of odes and songs, designed to be sung to the lyre or harp.

Q. What is a Pindaric ode?

A. A Pindaric ode, so called from its inventor, is a sort of Poetry, which consists of loose and free numbers, of unequal measures.

Q. What is Satire ?

A. Satire is a free, witty, sharp, and jocose, poem ; severely reprobating the vices and follies of those in whom they are found.

Q. What is Comedy ?

A. Comedy is an agreeable, humorous representation of the customs of common life.

Q. What is tragedy ?

A. Tragedy exhibits the actions of virtuous and illustrious persons ; so as to excite sympathy, or promote the patriotic, heroic, and social virtues.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

	No. of Miles.	Cents.
Any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30, and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80, do. 	150	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over 150, do. 	400	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Over 400,		25

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

*All Letters, weighing one ounce *avoirdupois*, or more, are charged at the rate of single postage for each quarter of an ounce, or quadruple postage for each ounce, according to their weight ; and no letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage unless its weight exceeds one ounce *avoirdupois*.*

Newspaper Postage.

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the state in which it is published; or if carried out of the State, but not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent.

Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per sheet.

Ditto do. over 100 miles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.

If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, 4 cents per sheet.

Ditto do. over 100 miles, 6 do.

Small pamphlets, containing not more than a half sheet royal, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine sent by mail.

Everything not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.

The coinage effected within the year 1830 amounts to \$3,155,620, comprising \$643,105 in gold coins, \$2,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin, viz:

Half Eagles,	126,351	pieces, making	\$631,755
Quarter Eagles,	4,540	" "	11,350
Half Dollars,	4,764,800	" "	2,382,400
Dimes,	510,000	" "	51,000
Half Dimes,	1,240,000	" "	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	" "	17,115
	8,357,191		\$3,155,620

The coinage effected within the year 1831, amounts to \$3,923,473 60, comprising \$714,270 in gold coins, \$3,175,600 in silver, and \$33,603 60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin, viz:

Half Eagles	140,594	pieces, making	\$702,970 00
Quarter Eagles,	4,520	" "	11,300 00
Half Dollars,	5,873,660	" "	2,936,830 00
Quarter Dolls.,	398,000	" "	99,500 00
Dimes,	771,350	" "	77,135 00
Half Dimes,	1,242,700	" "	62,135 00
Cents,	3,359,260	" "	33,592 60
Half Cents,	2,200	" "	11 00
	11,792,284		\$3,923,473 60

Of the amount of gold coined within 1831, about 130,000 dollars were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, 27,000 dollars from Africa, 518,000 dollars from the gold region of the United States, and about 39,000 dollars from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States, above mentioned, about 26,000 dollars may be stated to have been received from Virginia, 294,000 dollars from North Carolina, 22,000 dollars from South Carolina, and 176,000 from Georgia. Gold has also been received within the past year from Tennessee and Alabama, not exceeding, however, 1000 dollars from each of these states; an amount meriting little regard, except as indicating the progressive development of the gold region.

TABLE.

CENSUS OF 1840.

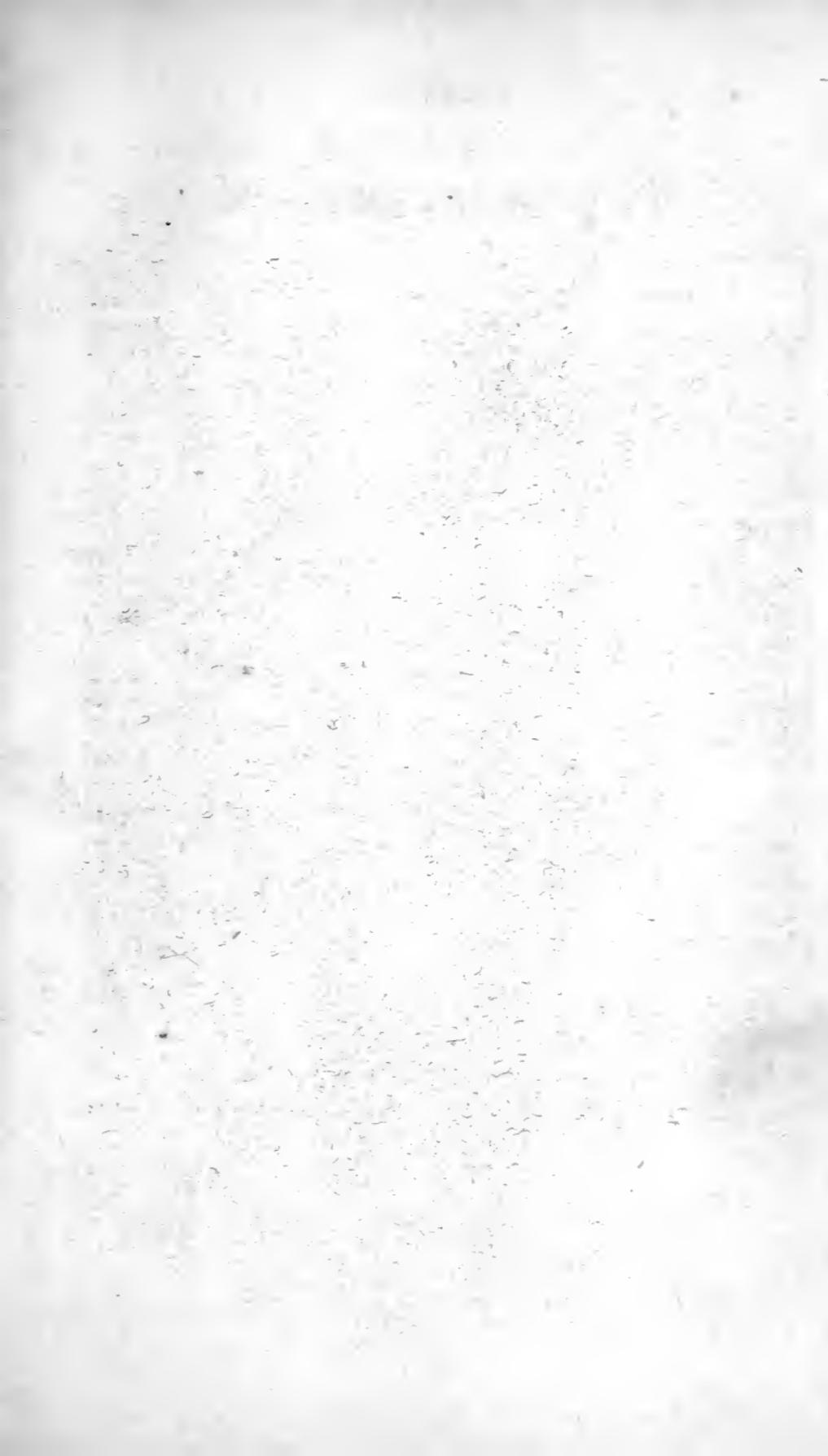
States and Terr's.	White.	Free Col'd.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
N. Y.	2,378,890	50,027	2,428,917	4	2,428,921
Pa.	1,676,115	47,854	1,723,969	64	1,724,033
Ohio,	1,502,122	17,342	1,519,464	3	1,519,467
Va.	740,968	49,842	790,810	448,987	1,239,797
Tenn.	640,627	5,524	646,151	183,059	829,210
Ken.	590,253	7,317	597,570	182,258	779,828
N. C.	484,870	22,732	507,602	245,817	753,419
Mass.	729,030	8,669	737,699		737,699
Ga.	407,695	2,753	410,448	280,944	691,392
Ia.	678,702	7,165	685,863	3	685,866
S. C.	259,084	8,276	267,360	327,038	594,398
Ala.	335,185	2,039	337,224	253,532	590,756
Me.	500,438	1,355	501,793		501,793
Ill.	472,254	3,598	475,852	331	476,183
Md.	318,204	62,078	380,282	89,737	470,019
Mi.	323,888	1,574	325,462	58,240	383,702
Miss.	179,074	1,366	180,440	195,211	375,651
N. J.	351,588	21,044	372,632	674	373,306
La.	158,457	25,502	183,959	168,452	352,411
Conn.	301,856	8,105	309,961	17	309,978
Vt.	291,218	730	291,948		291,948
N. H.	284,036	537	284,573	1	284,574
Mich.	211,560	707	212,267		212,267
R. I.	105,587	3,238	108,825	5	108,830
Ark.	77,174	465	77,639	19,935	97,574
Del.	58,561	16,919	75,480	2,605	78,085
Fa.	27,943	817	28,760	25,717	54,477
D. C.	30,657	8,361	39,018	4,694	43,712
Iowa,	42,924	172	43,096	16	43,112
Wis.	30,749	185	30,934	11	30,945
	14,189,705	386,293	14,575,998	2,487,355	17,063,353
				U. S. Navy,	6,100
					17,069,453

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. operation.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816
Theol. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808
Theological School,	Cambridge, do.	Con. Unit.	1824
Mass. Epis. Th. Sch.	Do. do.	Episcopal,	1831
Theological Instit.	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	New Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York, N.Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819
Th. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821
Hamilton Lit. & Th.In.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N.J.	Dutch Ref.	
Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1812
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. Lu.	1826
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825
West. Th. Seminary,	Alleg'ny. T. do.	Presbyt.	1828
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.	
Union Th. Seminary,	Prin. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824
South Th. Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	Do.	1829
South-West Th. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Do.	1821
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio	Do.	1829
Rock Spring Sem.	Rock Spring, Il.	Baptist,	1827

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmitsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., at *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., in *Perry County*, and *St. Louis*, Mo., and at *Cincinnati*, Ohio.

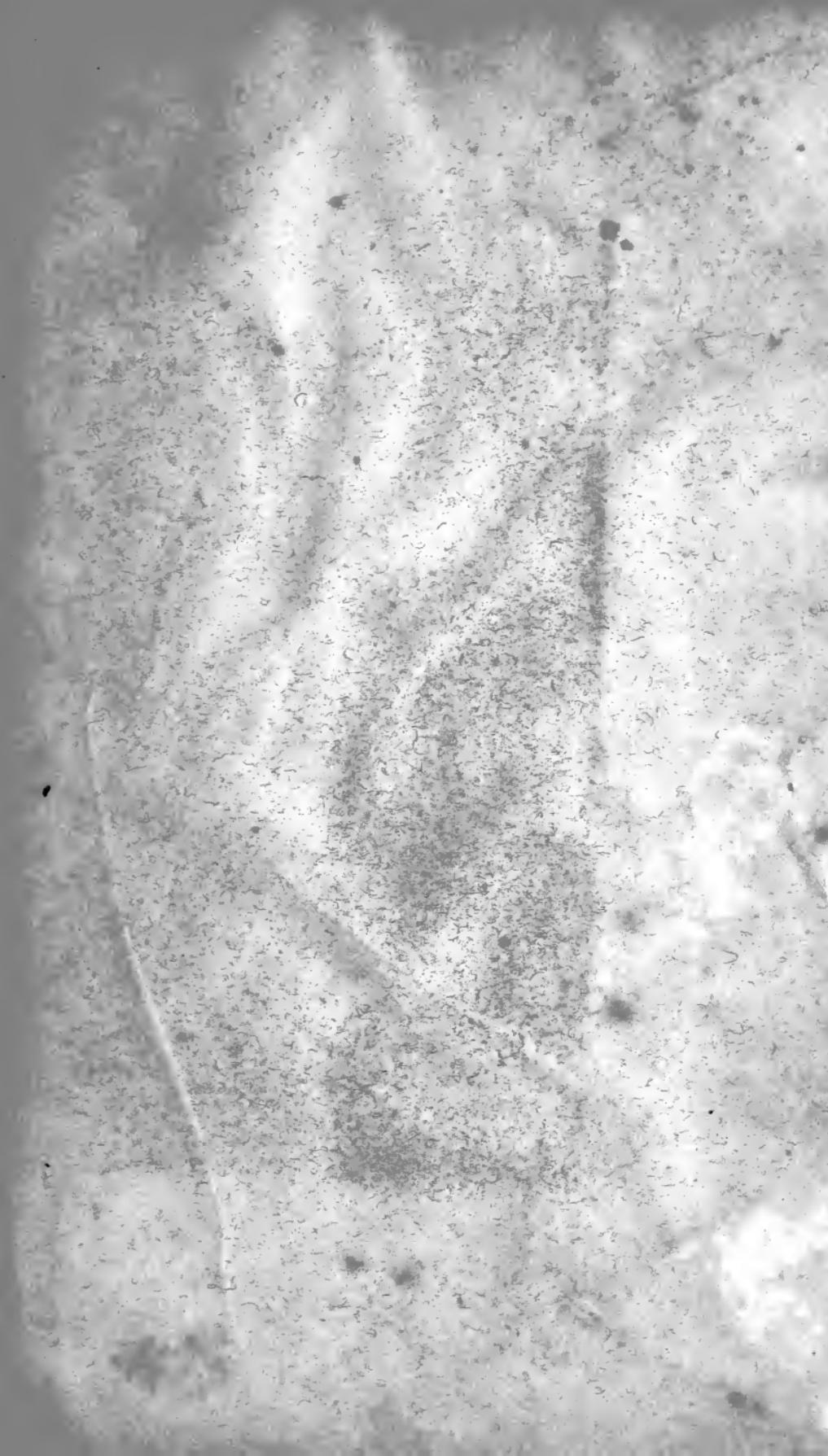
THE END.



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: April 2010

Preservation Technologies
A WORLD LEADER IN COLLECTIONS PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



THE FOLLOWING
ARE PUBLISHED AND
FOR SALE AT

0 011 529 360 6

URIAH HUNT & SON,

No. 44 N. Fourth Street,

With a General Assortment of Books and Stationary.

The Analytical Spelling Book, by W. S. Cardell.
Jack Halyard, or the Virtuous Family, by the same.
Happy Family, by the same.
The Universal Class Book, by Thomas Hunt.
Weems's Life of Franklin. Weems's Life of Penn.
Randolph's Arithmetic.
American Farrier.
Green's Inductive Grammar.
Cardell's Philosophic Grammar.
Ingersoll's Grammar.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress. Baxter's Call.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
The Rev. John Newton's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.
Roberts on Frauds.
Hazen's Speller and Definer.
Book of Commerce.
Biography for Schools.
Hazen's Panorama of Trades.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, with Questions and Notes from popular authors, correcting some controverted opinions in the original work, adapted to schools of both sexes.
The First Book, or Primary Lessons, by Mrs. Robbins.
Becker's Copy Books in 10 Nos., considered the best extant. Used in the High School, Philadelphia.
Jacobs' Latin Reader.
Tacitus, stereotype edition.
Smith's Chemistry.
Coulhouze on Capital Punishment.
Home Book of Health and Medicine, 8vo.